

## THE TIMES Tomorrow

City... Jan Morris, face-to-face for the first time with the myth and mystery of China explores Peking.

Limits... Robin Cook highlights the human dimension of the "administrative shambles" after the introduction of unified housing benefit.

Spinning... What next for the football giant-killers? The draw for the FA Cup fourth round.

A yarn... Suzy Menkes discovers new materials for creative knitters and weavers.

## '100 killed' in Tunisia bread riots

More than 100 Tunisians were killed and 500 injured in the bread riots last week, human rights sources said. The Government has not given a casualty list. Almost 1,000 people were reported to have been arrested during the week.

## 11 Red Cross workers seized

Ugandan rebels have abducted 11 Red Cross workers, including four whites, from an area about 40 miles west of Kampala. The volunteers were seen being led away by four armed men, believed to be members of The National Resistance Army.

## Tax threat to pension schemes

Tax relief on contributions to company pension funds could be threatened because of a searching Treasury review of tax exemptions which cost the Exchequer about £40 billion a year.

## Jobs gloom

The economy is expected to grow by about 2 per cent this year, but unemployment will rise to more than 4 million by the end of the decade, according to a leading economic forecaster.

## 'Identity' cards

Opposition MPs are to demand assurances from the Government that plastic national insurance number cards will not be used for surveillance or as identity cards.

## Paper planned

Mr Robert Maxwell says he intends to launch a London evening newspaper this year with a target circulation of 250,000 and an emphasis on financial news.

## School shake-up

The shake-up in Soviet schools is being seen as part of President Andropov's determination to see through reforms despite his illness.

## Master player

Andrew Martin gained the title of International Master yesterday in round 10 of the Hastings International Chess tournament.

## A knock out

The Rugby League match between Oldham and Leigh was abandoned by the referee, when players started brawling after he sent off two of their colleagues.

## Winning double

Slovil and Smid from Czechoslovakia beat Jarryd and Simonsson, 1-6, 6-3, 3-6, 6-4, 6-3 to win the international doubles tournament at the Albert Hall yesterday.

## Leader page 9

Letters: On British Airways, from Mrs A J Lucking; Northern Ireland, from Professor D Bowen, and Sir J Biggs-Davison; MP: peace studies, from Lady Cox.

Leading articles: Angola; Roman Catholics and the British Council of Churches; Mexico.

Features, page 6-8

Sir Keith Joseph replies to critics of his educational reform plans. The positive side of Swedish neutrality. David Howell MP on Rates Bill overkill. Oxford Diary. Spectator: Jan Morris in China. Monday Page: Public school girls.

Obituary, page 10

Professor Alfred Kastler; Mr Shaw Wildman; Miss Rose Bruford.

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# Benn reinstated on shortlist for Chesterfield

From Anthony Davies, Political Correspondent, Chesterfield

Mr Wedgwood Benn last night staged a comeback at Chesterfield, just two days after his name had been excluded from the shortlist of potential Labour candidates for the by-election in March.

The Chesterfield party executive last Friday picked a recommended shortlist of just five names, spurning Mr Benn in spite of the fact that he led the field with a dozen local nominations.

Last night the party's all-powerful general committee met in a first-floor hall of the Derbyshire National Union of Mineworkers' headquarters in the town, to consider that recommendation.

Four separate amendments were proposed, including the one that Mr Benn should be added to the shortlist, which goes before another general committee meeting next Sunday. At 4.25pm a cheer could be heard as the result was announced: 65 in favour, 51 against.

Mr Benn will be the central figure in a six-strong shortlist which includes one other

former MP, Mr Phillip Whitehead, and the leaders of two local conflicts.

The general committee then moved a resolution that each of the challengers should be asked not to stand for any electioneer.

But with Mr Benn's political future in the balance, Labour's left and right wings will be putting enormous pressure on the 120 party members who will make the final choice next Sunday.

Mr Benn, aged 58, still intends to address a private Labour Party meeting in Wincoburn, near Chesterfield, on Wednesday. He is playing for a political power base. Since he lost his Bristol constituency last June he has failed to make any of the running in the party.

Even his own former allies seem to have left him behind, and Labour's Kinnoch-Hattersley leadership has been able to ignore the voice from the wilderness.

The resistance to a Benn comeback has by no means been confined to the right wing. Mr Neil Kinnoch, like Mr Michael Foot before him, has

made no secret of his dislike for Mr Benn and his allegedly destructive influence on the party.

But while he has successfully managed to outmanoeuvre his political opponents inside the party's national executive, his colleagues recognize that a Benn by-election campaign would inevitably focus and renew public attention on the persistent divides within the Labour Party.

Mr Benn never fails to take any opportunity to speak his mind, and Mr Kinnoch would undoubtedly face policy challenges and political embarrassment during a lengthy by-election campaign in which Mr Benn represented the party.

The campaign itself would be dangerous enough, but the final result would put Mr Kinnoch in double jeopardy. If Mr Benn won the by-election, Mr Kinnoch would again face inevitable challenges to his authority.

If Mr Benn were to lose, because the voters undoubtedly see him as a personification of Labour's problems, Mr Kinnoch's leadership honeymoon would be smashed in a most disastrous fashion.

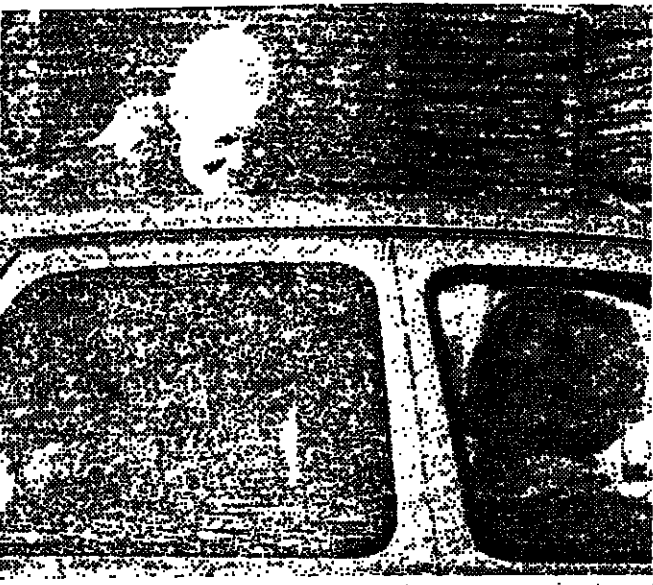
Chesterfield Labour sources last night viewed the general committee voting figures as a clear indication that Mr Benn had edged closer for next Sunday's battle. Even some of his main rivals privately conceded that he would be difficult to beat.

However, there were hopes, albeit faintly based, that Mr Benn had been inserted on to the shortlist on the back of a sympathy reaction.

Next Sunday's votes, a succession of elimination ballots which conclude with the victor winning more than 50 per cent of votes cast, will undoubtedly see a complex mix of voting patterns.

But it is still thought that Mr Benn's main challenger will be Mr Whitehead, who has local roots.

How Benn came back, page 2



Mr Benn setting off from his London home yesterday.



Holiday bound: The Prince and Princess of Wales arriving at Zurich on the way to a skiing holiday in Liechtenstein, where they are expected to visit the castle of Crown Prince Hans Adam.

# Storm over US deficit as Reagan approves budget

From Jeffrey Morris, Washington

Only about 50 Republicans who hold safe seats in conservative districts would be willing to trim domestic programmes further.

The future generated by the documents - which are labelled "very sensitive" - have been distributed widely on Capitol Hill - prompted the President to schedule a meeting this week of his top advisers.

They must take the politically difficult decision of whether to tax the people or cut domestic services further to reduce the huge deficit.

Mr Reagan has apparently no intention of cutting his arms build-up substantially and he has continued to oppose tax increases in the belief that the sustained economic recovery will reduce the deficits.

However, Mr Martin Feldstein, Mr Reagan's chief economic adviser, sent him an urgent personal memorandum last week appealing to him to include a \$500m tax increase in his new budget.

To wait until after the November election to attack the deficit would be "very risky to the economy", Mr Feldstein's memorandum said.

Financial markets around the world were waiting for a sign of a new US deficit. Mr Feldstein is reported to have said:

Supporting Mr Feldstein's position are Mr David Stockman, director of the Office of Management Budgets, influential Republicans in Congress and some Treasury officials.

Those said to be opposed to tax increases are Mr Donald Regan, the Treasury Secretary; Mr Richard Darman, a presidential adviser; and some conservative members of Congress.

For example, the report suggests that military aid and arms sales should be resumed to Guatemala, reportedly one of the worst violators of human rights in Central America. President Carter suspended assistance to the right-wing regime because of its human rights record.

Costa Rica, a model of democracy in the region, and one of the few countries in the world without an army, is said to require increased border security to prevent incursions into its territory.

The report says that El Salvador, afflicted by a civil war for the past four years, should receive significantly increased military aid - possibly as much as another \$400m in 1984 and 1985.

The left-wing guerrilla campaign is said to be a "direct threat to US security interest".

Honduras, a solid ally of America, and the recipient for substantial economic assistance. Continued on back page, col 8



## US Marine killed in Beirut firing

From AP and Reuters

An American Marine was killed yesterday as a helicopter that had unloaded US troops on Beirut's seafloor came under fire from rocket-propelled grenades and small arms as it took off.

Beirut radio reported that two Marines were injured, but Captain Wayne Jones said he knew of no other casualties. The helicopter managed to take off safely.

US officials said at one point after the early-morning attack that two helicopters were involved, but Major Dennis Brooks, the chief Marine spokesman, said only one helicopter was taking off as the gunfire opened fire.

The confusion may have arisen because it was the helicopter's second trip to the landing point. He added that he was uncertain whether a report that gunners on board the helicopter opened fire was correct. "I don't know that to be a fact now," he said. Marines on the ground did open fire.

Meanwhile, Lieutenant Colonel Peter Woolley, an Army helicopter pilot, has taken command of the 110-strong British contingent to the multinational force. It was announced yesterday. Colonel Woolley, aged 41, who arrived here on January 3, commanded The Prince of Wales's Own Regiment of Yorkshire from 1981 to 1983.

In Sidon, inhabitants spoke of a morning of terror when Israeli troops fired hundreds of machine-gun rounds to clear the main shopping street of parked cars.

Israel at first denied there had been any shooting on Saturday, but later said an Israeli armoured personnel carrier had fired on a single car suspected of being booby-trapped.

Hassan dialogue, photograph, page 4

## Pretoria threatens to step up Angola war and send in tanks

From Ray Kennedy, Johannesburg

South African military chiefs have threatened to step up the war in southern Angola by using tanks, and Mr P. W. Botha, the Foreign Minister, this weekend said the deteriorating situation had brought Pretoria to the brink of confrontation with the United Nations.

At the same time, General Magnus Malan, the Defence Minister, announced that a limited withdrawal had begun. But he gave warning that Pretoria would not hesitate to mount another invasion.

In the wake of the three-day battle at Calueke last week, in which South Africa claimed to have routed a superior combined Cuban, Angolan and Swapo force, and the unanimous Security Council resolution demanding Pretoria's immediate and unconditional withdrawal, Mr Botha said: "We must make a stand now or the conflict will become much greater later on."

Lieutenant-General Ian Gleeson, the Chief of Staff Operations of the South African Defence Force (SADF), said in Pretoria: "It is not us looking for a fight with tanks. But if the situation continues

where Swapo has this kind of umbrella protection from the Cubans and Russians with their sophisticated weaponry, we will be compelled to do so."

He said South African troops, who launched the offensive into Angola a month ago, achieved one of their main objectives in the vital area by repelling the bulk of an estimated 1,400 Swapo guerrillas poised to infiltrate northern Namibia.

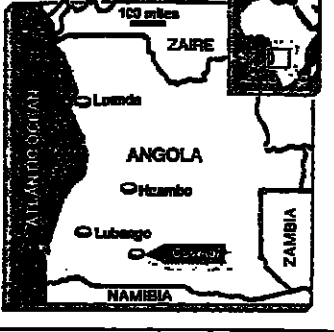
Pretoria is now prepared to scale down the operation, but General Gleeson did not say if this meant complete withdrawal. In the fighting at Calueke, 125 miles inside

Angola, South Africa claims to have killed 324 Cuban, Angolan and Swapo fighters and to have destroyed 11 Soviet-made T54 tanks for the loss of seven of its own men, bringing the total since the offensive began to 21 South Africans killed, more than 400 of the "enemy", and more than 20 tanks put out of action.

An undisclosed number of prisoners, including Angolan's, have been captured. General Gleeson said Russian advisers had played a direct role in controlling the fighting. They issued "orders and guidelines" and told troops to hold a position "at all costs and down to the last man", he said.

There were about 5,000 Russian instructors and advisers in Angola but, until last week, they had not been involved in the fighting, the general said. Their intervention follows the disclosure that the Soviet Union has been in contact with Pretoria, complaining that the military presence in Angola was "unacceptable".

In a television interview, Mr Botha said South Africa's offer Continued on back page, col 8



## Shagari's top guard arrested

From Kenneth Mackenzie, Lagos

A senior officer who sent a warning to President Shagari immediately before the December 31 coup has been arrested in Lagos.

Brigadier Bello Kalil, who was commander-in-chief of the President's guards, became aware of unusual troop movements while in Lagos and communicated by radio with the President in Abuja, the incomplete new capital.

Brigadier Kalil also ordered the men guarding the President to be on the alert. This was the cause of the only

blood-letting. The killing of Brigadier Bello Kalil, an old friend of the Shagari family, led a force from the state of Kaduna to arrest the President. One report said he went unarmed to the President to assure him that he would not be harmed. But he was shot by a captain in the President's guard in circumstances that are not entirely clear.

The President fled to a village nearby, but then surrendered himself. He has since been treated with the greatest respect. Reports that he had been handcuffed have been authoritatively denied.

The fate of the politicians arrested after the coup is being widely discussed in Nigerian newspapers (Reuters reports). The Nigerian Labour Congress called for the death penalty for corrupt former leaders, the government-owned New Nigerian newspaper reported yesterday.

## Economic plight, page 4

## Nato needs more warships, says admiral

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

A top British allied commander has complained that he lacks the ships to cover all his NATO tasks.

Admiral Sir William Staveley, NATO commander-in-chief for the eastern Atlantic and the Channel, says he has only half the anti-submarine escort vessels he needs and is having to concentrate his forces on "absolutely minimum essentials" with the protection of British and American submarine bases on the Clyde heading his list.

"I hope the politicians will be able to stomach the de-

isions we shall have to take," he says in an interview in the new journal, *Jane's Defence Weekly*, which appears this week.

Admiral Staveley, who is also commander-in-chief of the Royal Navy's own fleet, says it is essential to have enough forces ready for the first indication of hostilities. "We are very short indeed in percentage terms of a lot of things," he adds.

The Soviet Union's frigates and destroyers cost up to four times as much as Nato warships but its older vessels

are now being replaced by "very up-market" warships. The growth in numbers of Soviet nuclear-powered hunter-killer and ballistic missile submarines had been the most significant development in recent years.

Mr Taz Dalyell, Labour MP for Lintlithgow, yesterday challenged Mr Michael Heseltine, the Secretary of State for Defence, to acknowledge that Britain's commitment of men and ships to the Falklands was an important reason for the shortage (the Press Association reports).

Admiral Staveley: A warning for the politicians





## Police criticized on applications for costs against defendants

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

The Magistrates' Association has criticized moves by a growing number of police forces to recoup the administrative expense of bringing cases to magistrates' courts by asking defendants to pay costs against them.

Mr Geoffrey Norman, association secretary, said: "It is highly undesirable and causes injustice." The association's legal committee will consider on Thursday what further action to take.

Police service practice is divided on the issue. Because not all forces seek such costs, defendants are penalized differently in different areas. "It is open to some doubt as to whether administrative costs are properly chargeable because police are already funded publicly to cover them," Mr Norman said.

The report by police in favour of seeking costs is that the guilty defendant, being responsible for the case, should pay, not the law-abiding public.

Kent is the latest force to seek costs to cover administrative expenses. Cases are reckoned to cost £10 an hour of police time and other relevant expenses for a guilty plea and £20 an hour for a not guilty plea.

Kent police say they will also seek costs to reimburse witnesses' expenses. They deny any pressure on defendants to plead guilty by warning them of court costs.

Mr David Hall, president of the Association of Chief Police Officers, said it supported the principle of seeking such costs. But it was a matter for individual chief constables to decide whether to ask for them and for individual courts whether to grant them.

Mr Norman estimates that 15 of the 43 forces in England and Wales seek such costs. A growing number had decided to ask for them after a recommendation by a working party of the Association of Chief Police Officers about two years ago as a way of raising revenue.

Sussex police have no plans to seek such costs. Mr Roger Birch, the Chief Constable, believes that whatever system is used it should be uniform throughout the country.

Cambridgeshire police say they did not introduce a scheme because they were unable to get a consensus when the proposal was discussed with justices clerks.

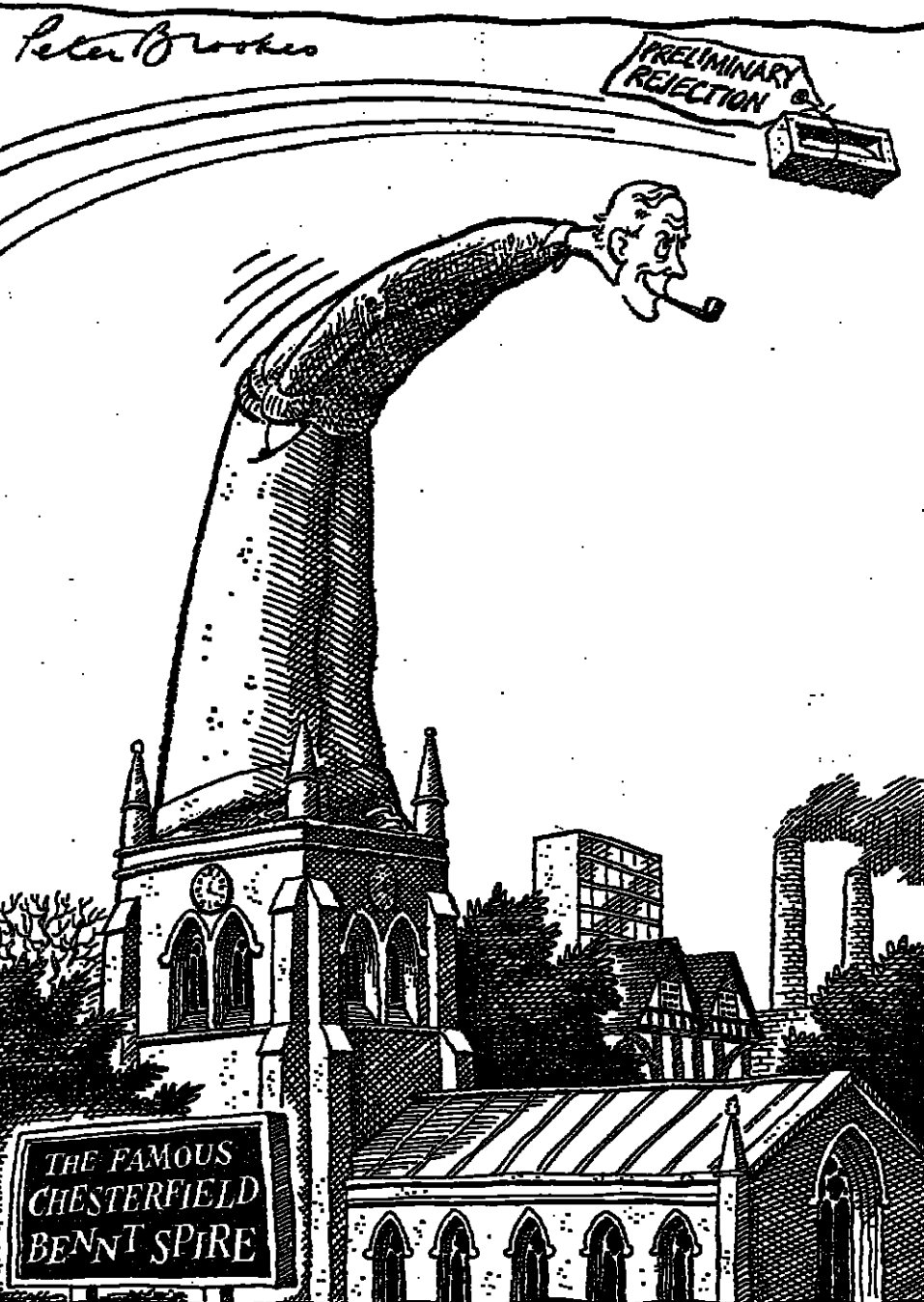
Mr Norman says that even in counties such as Hertfordshire, where police sought such costs, different benches had different ideas about granting them. That was confirmed by Essex police, who ask for such costs but do not always obtain them.

Reflecting the rising concern among magistrates, the association's legal committee is expected to endorse its policy that costs should be charged against public funds either by the court or by direct magistrates' court or a Court has discretion to costs between parties. A conviction results, a magistrates' court may decide that the prosecution pays the costs. In indictable offences, serious ones, both have the discretion to costs from public funds. Usually, the prosecution pays an order in its own name unless the court is satisfied that the prosecution has brought the case to court must make an order which is just and reasonable, taking account of the circumstances of the case, against a general rule that costs in all cases, the police may ask for.

Magistrates' Association's legal committee is to consider on Wednesday whether to recommend that all culpable drunk drivers be fined.

It comes after a campaign by rays, Thurrock, Bench in to cut the number of driving offences.

Norman said yesterday the Grays Bench had used a four-day detention police station, when drunk drivers were over twice the legal



## How Benn at first failed to make Chesterfield shortlist

From Anthony Bevis, Political Correspondent, Chesterfield

Chesterfield Labour Party's anti-Benn faction showed its muscle at last Friday's meeting of the 23-strong constituency party executive.

Presented with a long list of 13 contenders for the succession to Mr Eric Varley, its first move was to restrict the shortlist to five names.

Then began a lengthy process of elimination which, at each stage, cuts out the last man in the ballot.

Mr Wedgwood Benn was a target for elimination because of the strongly-felt antipathy in the Chesterfield party to a man who was thought to have provoked the left-right struggles which so damaged Labour between 1981 and last June.

Despite public protestation, it was felt that Mr Neil Kinnoch would privately prefer

Mr Benn to be left out in the political wilderness. Prejudice against Mr Benn has also been underscored by polls which suggest that it would be much more difficult for Labour to hold the constituency if he was the candidate.

In the event, Mr Wedgwood Benn was eliminated on the seventh vote of the evening and the final and eighth ballot, having eliminated a Derbyshire councillor, produced the recommended shortlist.

The result gave Mr John Lenthall, local party treasurer, 22 votes; Mr Phillip Whitehead, former MP for Derby North, and Mr William Flanagan, leader of Chesterfield Borough Council, 21 votes each; Mr Clifford Fox, leader of Derbyshire North-east District Council, 18 votes; and Mr David Wilcox, a Derbyshire

county councillor, 17 votes.

The fact that Mr Benn was eliminated and that a dark horse, Mr Lenthall, came top indicated only that Mr Benn's opponents were well organized.

Of 34 nominations for the 13 contenders, Mr Benn had cornered twelve nominations from constituency wards and union branches. Even when he was eliminated by the executive he still mustered 13 votes.

Mr Benn was added to the shortlist by a clear, if narrow majority of delegates to the constituency's general management committee.

That result meant that while the anti-Benn faction had the muscle on the executive, Mr Benn had his own muscle on the general committee, and next Sunday's final selection conference will be held by that same general committee.

## Cryer seeks Euro nomination

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

Next door to Chesterfield, where Mr Wedgwood Benn is fighting for the Labour nomination in the coming by-election, his former close associate at Westminster, Mr Robert Cryer, is seeking selection tonight to fight the Sheffield seat in the elections next June to the European Assembly.

Sheffield is one of the safest European seats for Labour, which is choosing a candidate in place of Mr Richard Cabor, another Benn supporter, who will not seek reelection because he was returned to Westminster as MP for Sheffield Central at the last general election.

Mr Cryer then lost his seat as MP for Keighley. At tonight's selection meeting his strongest

opponent is Mr Roger Barton, a Sheffield city councillor. Both are left-wing opponents of the European Economic Community.

The only EEC supporter on the shortlist, Mr Alan Wade, president of the Sheffield Attercliffe Labour Party, is regarded as an outsider.

Mrs Barbara Castle, leader of the British Labour group in the European Parliament, also faces a stiff fight tonight for selection at Greater Manchester West. She has the same number of nominations as the only other contestant, Mr Frank White, former MP for Bury and Radcliffe, who was born and raised in the constituency.



Mr Cryer: Sheffield decision tonight.

Mr Cryer then lost his seat as MP for Keighley. At tonight's selection meeting his strongest

## Rate-action rebels see Thatcher

By David Walker, Social Policy Correspondent

Conservatives in local government say they will moderate their opposition to the Government's rate-capping Bill, which is causing Mr Thatcher much when she meets them in private today.

A dozen leading Conservative councillors have been summoned to Downing Street to meet the Prime Minister in an attempt to ease the passage of the Rates Bill, which received a second reading in Parliament next week.

Although the guest list, drawn up on the initiative of Lord Bellwin, the Minister for Local Government at the Department of the Environment, contains several councillors who fully support the Government's plans, Mrs Thatcher is unlikely to persuade the four key men at the meeting, the representatives of the Conservative-controlled associations of district and county councils, which between them represent more than 300 councils in England and Wales.

One of these, Mr Lewis Moss, leader of the Association of County Councils, said yesterday that they had been invited by the Prime Minister "primarily so she could put her views to us".

A leading councillor suggested yesterday that the meeting had been called not because the Prime Minister felt the need for personal lobbying, but because Lord Bellwin, who is the Government's business manager in the Lords, is exceedingly anxious about the arithmetic of voting and wants pressure applied to the counties to cease their successful campaigning among Conservative peers.

## Success in marriage, by the Church

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

There are many ways of "making love" in marriage apart from sexual intercourse, a Church of England pamphlet on marriage says.

It lists among the possibilities: The farewell kiss when husband or wife leaves for work in the morning; holding hands while shopping; a caress while reading the newspaper together; or "simply a smile while sitting in the bus".

The pamphlet is intended for couples when they approach their local church to arrange their wedding. It is written by Canon Hugh Melinsky, director of northern ordination training in the Church of England, on behalf of the General Synod board for social responsibility.

Called *Forward to Marriage*, it replaces the Church's previous official premarriage booklet, *The Threshold of Marriage*, which has been widely used for 50 years.

The new pamphlet is frank about sex, discussing for example how often intercourse should occur (answer: "How long is a piece of string?"). But sexual intercourse is "only one part of a constant social intercourse, which can provide for loving in all sorts of different ways".

*Forward to Marriage* (Church Information Office, Church House, Westminster, SW1: 40p).

● Romance is on the way out in 1984, women who answered a survey in *Options* magazine say.

They complained that they rarely heard the three words they cherished most: "I love you."

## Industrial disaster if 'high tech' starved of aid, Owen says

Dr David Owen, leader of the Social Democratic Party, argued yesterday that a higher level of government support for high-technology industries was needed if Britain was to avert industrial disaster.

Speaking to Liberal parliamentary candidates in conference at Oxford, he said that the economy must be built around "a solid core of highly technological and competitive industries".

There should be a "dynamic partnership" with industry, in which the Government provided low-interest finance and funds for development and research, if the criteria were right, not attempting to override market forces but to anticipate with industry what world markets would demand.

Dr Owen said that the state of the economy would be the main pivotal issue of the next general election. Although Britain's economic position was poised to improve, it would not mask the country's continued decline. The storm clouds would emerge from 1986 and beyond.

"In the 1988 election, our relative economic decline, which produced the SDP, will again be slap on the agenda. It is a challenge, I believe, for the radicals and progressives in the

Alliance. It has to be seen as the party which can put Britain back in the forefront of technological advance."

Dr Owen said that Lord Wilson of Rievaulx, the former Labour leader, had been right with his comments on the white-hot heat of the technological revolution. But Lord Wilson failed because the Labour Party was incapable of leading that revolution.

He added: "You may get part of it from the Conservatives, but only part. This is where we have such potential. We can see a sensible role for government in promoting technological advance and we can see the need for market forces."

"There are some things Mrs Thatcher is saying in this country that we must take account of, but it is being done in a stainless steel way without any heart. Because of that she builds up resistance so that you don't get the acceleration that is needed."

Conservative policy was to distribute the new wealth among those already employed. He added: "We have to remind the country and those in jobs that there are legitimate social demands from those less fortunate."

## Israel rebuff for Belfast study group

From Harry Colombeck, Hastings

Five members of the Democratic Unionist Party returned to Belfast last night after a six-day visit to Israel where they had hoped to learn lessons on frontier security which would be applicable on Northern Ireland's border with the Irish Republic. The group was headed by the party's deputy leader, Mr Peter Robinson.

It is understood, however, that the group did not receive facilities to study Israel's border security measures in any detail.

That owes more to Israel's traditional reluctance to discuss sensitive defence matters with foreigners than to efforts by Fr Sean MacManus, director of the pro-Provisional IRA Irish National Caucus in Washington to persuade the Israelis not to receive the visitors.

● Dr Garret FitzGerald, the Prime Minister of the Irish Republic, yesterday criticized IRA statements that they would not attack security forces in the Republic.

He said it was hypocrisy for the IRA to say that. "They have never been inhibited by murder."

● Mr Rory O'Brady, former leader of Provisional Sinn Féin, was in a serious condition in hospital in Dublin last night after a car crash on Saturday in Co. Kildare. Mr John Sills, aged 63, of Dublin, died in the accident.

## Speelman set to take lead

From Harry Colombeck, Hastings

There was much exciting play in the two rounds of the Ace grandmaster tournament played over the weekend at the White Rock Pavilion, Hastings.

The most decisive and thrilling games were in round 10. The Hungarian grandmaster Gyula Sax fell victim to a well-known variation of the English opening and lost in 16 moves.

Coom got into desperate time trouble against Martin and lost on time with five moves still to go. Albury unassumingly sacrificed a piece against Speelman and although that game was adjourned after five hours it looked easily won for Speelman, who if he wins this game, will be leading with 7 points ahead of the Swedish grandmaster Karlsson who has 6½.

The remaining scores are: Martin 6, Sax 5½, Speelman 5½, Albury 5, Coom 5, and Sax 4½. Round 11 starts on Monday.

Results in Round 9: Martin 6½, Sax 5½, Speelman 5½, Albury 5, Coom 5, and Sax 4½. Round 10: Martin 6½, Sax 5½, Speelman 5½, Albury 5, Coom 5, and Sax 4½. Round 11: Martin 6½, Sax 5½, Speelman 5½, Albury 5, Coom 5, and Sax 4½.

## £200m sales record set by Harrods

Harrods announced yesterday that it had become the first individual British store to achieve annual sales of more than £200m in a full trading year, which for Harrods ends on January 28. Last year the store achieved sales of £190m. Harrods broke through the £200m barrier on Saturday afternoon, the second day of its January sale. By the close of business sales had reached £201.3m since January 29 last year.

Harrods achieved the record sales despite the IRA car bomb explosion outside the store three weeks ago. Security has been strict since then.

Another record was set by Harrods when total trading for the first two days of the January sale reached £7.24m compared with £7.1m on the first two days of the sale last year.

Mr Alec Craddock, chairman and managing director of Harrods, said that he was delighted to have passed the milestone.

## Ombudsman denies Law Society bias

By Our Home Affairs Correspondent

The Ombudsman for solicitors' clients, Major-General John Allen, replies today in an unprecedented public statement to an accusation that he doctored a report and failed to censure the Law Society, the solicitors' professional body, in spite of his findings against it.

The Legal Action Group says Major-General Allen cited evidence clearly condemning the Law Society's credibility. He had made specific criticisms of the society's role in handling a complaint.

The solicitor who was the subject of the complaint, Mr Giovanni Davies, of Queen Victoria Road, Llanelli, Dyfed, was a member of the Law Society council, its governing body, for 13 years.

Major-General Allen's report, however, had not mentioned the possible influence of the Law Society on the Mr Davies was known to those involved in the investigation.

Mr Davies was ordered to be struck off the roll of solicitors by the High Court last October. Mr Leslie Parsons, a

lawyer, said that he had brought proceedings against Mr Davies claiming the Law Society to be liable to deal properly with complaints, which mainly concerned gross overcharging.

The group's criticism is in a press release and an article by Mr Parsons in a poor quality journal, *Legal Action*.

It accuses Major-General Allen of "drawing selectively on background information", some of it highly tendentious, to present Mr Parsons in a poor light, produce sympathy for Mr Davies and limit, as far as is possible in the circumstances, institutional damage to the society.

Major-General Allen denies any accusation of bias or that he was unfair to any of the parties. He says he did not fail to censure the Law Society.

He did not say, as alleged that Mr Parsons was largely to blame for the Law Society's refusal to act because he had presented his complaints in a confused manner.

## EEC agriculture: Farmers turn against CAP

The humiliating collapse of the EEC summit meeting in Athens recently, and the failure to agree on financial reforms, has inevitably called into question the future of the Community's biggest single item of expenditure, the common agricultural policy. In this three-part series, correspondents of *The Times* in Paris, Bonn, Brussels, Rome, Copenhagen and Dublin look at how the policy has affected agriculture in all the EEC countries except in the Mediterranean zone, what farmers think of it, and what are their hopes and fears for the future. Edited by John Young.

The EEC agriculture ministers meet in Brussels today to try to reach agreement on the future of the common agricultural policy (CAP). But their hearts can hardly be in it.

Not only are their governments in hopeless disarray over financing the budget, but the CAP is not even popular with the Community's farmers. Indeed in a recent poll in France, of all places, six out of ten farmers reckoned that they had done badly out of the EEC.

That may come as no surprise to those who believe that farmers always complain anyway. But there is undoubtedly widespread disillusionment with the system, even hostility in some sectors.

The CAP was originally intended to be one of several common policies covering steel, energy, transport, and so on. A theoretical commitment to those policies remains, but the mind boggles at the consequences if the same system of protective levies, price supports and subsidies on exports had been applied to, say, steel.

But the CAP had a social as well as an economic purpose. It was intended to raise the living standards of what 20 years ago was a very much larger and more politically significant rural population and to achieve a higher level of self-sufficiency in food.

Up to a point it succeeded, but the new prosperity it brought was not evenly spread. Large and efficient farmers, particularly cereal growers, did so well that they could afford to become still larger and more efficient, while their smaller colleagues were tempted or forced to sell their holdings.

**Bonanza ends**  
François Capelle, aged 35, and his younger brother farm 1,200 acres of rich arable land in Picardy.

They expect a turnover of about £400,000 and a pre-tax profit of between £50,000 and £80,000. They have done well out of the EEC, and know it, but they also know that the bonanza cannot go on for ever.

Mr Capelle wants to see the EEC concentrate its energies on developing export opportunities, and he also advocates greater specialization on a regional level to improve efficiency.

The effort to stem the historical flight from the countryside to the cities was in 1962 20 per cent of Frenchmen worked on the land; today the figure is down to 8 per cent.

When the CAP was introduced in 1962, France had the lowest wholesale prices for agricultural products in the Community, and the largest production. So it was certainly a benefit most from the introduction of a higher guaranteed price and a bigger market.

But the benefits which accrued then are now often forgotten.

Although France receives the lion's share of farm subsidies, it has the most farmers, 1,800,000 among whom to divide them. Each French farmer receives less from the CAP than his Dutch, Belgian, Danish, Irish or British counterpart.

When West Germany joined the Community, its expectations were focused primarily on the opportunities offered to its profitable manufacturing industry, and it was less concerned with the fate of its surprisingly inefficient farming sector.

Under the impulse of protective measures forced through by its partners, however, German agriculture has benefited, but the average annual profits of a farming family are still some 29 per cent below the average wages in small industries.

In Italy changes have been so radical that it is difficult to see where the responsibility of the Community's policies begins and ends. Since the end of the second World War Italy has changed from an economy based primarily on agriculture to a predominantly industrial society.

In 1958 one agricultural worker produced food for five and a half people; now the ratio is one to twenty-three. But the average farm is still less than 18 acres, and the CAP is seen to have given particular assistance to temperate zone products, and so assisted the comparative prosperity of the north at the expense of the poor South.

The average farm in the Netherlands is equally small, but the Dutch have never placed much reliance on an artificial price support policy.

Since the war the number on a quarter to no more than five per cent of the population. The CAP has encouraged the development of the most productive dairy sector in Europe, but it has probably not influenced the scale of farming.

Tomorrow: The newcomers.

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For further information contact Mr Terrie

## Jay agrees pay deal

By Jonathan Clare

Mr Peter Jay, who resigned as chairman and chief executive of TV-am last March, will receive the final instalment of his £120,000 severance pay in July under a new formula agreed with the breakfast television company.

The first instalment of one fifth was paid under the original terms last August. Mr Jay has just received another two fifths and will now receive the

remaining two fifths in six months.

TV-am had agreed to pay Mr Jay, a former ambassador to the United States and former economics editor of *The Times*, compensation equivalent to two years' salary and pension rights.

Miss Anna Ford, who left a month after Mr Jay, has settled out of court. Miss Angela Rippon is expected to have her compensation resolved this month.

## Honours system

The 1984 New Year Honours list shows the Thatcher Government has maintained its practice of awarding peerages and knighthoods to businessmen whose companies have contributed to Conservative funds, according to an analysis produced by the Labour Research Department (LRD).

An LRD study last month of Mrs Thatcher's first eight honours lists estimated that companies that "dominated" Conservative fundraising had received honours at twice the rate of companies which dominated the economy.

Mr John Walker, of LRD, an organization funded by 50 trade unions, said last week: "The eight honours lists of 1979-82 accounted for £2.75m in donations. The January, 1984, list accounts for £500,000. The scale of generosity identified in December has been more than maintained by the current list."

Twenty of 33, or about 60 per cent of industrialists receiving knighthoods in 1979-83 were associated with donating companies. Five of the eight made knighthoods last week, or some 63 per cent, were in a similar position.

Several of the eight held directorships in the finance or construction sectors of the economy. LRD identifies those areas as the most generous contributors to Conservative funds - from its analysis of 2,000 sets of company accounts, the department estimated by that between 1979 and 1982, those sectors accounted for 44 per cent of gifts.

Mr Walker said: "The correlation of honours and



Mr John Walker: "Cause for concern".

NAME	DIRECTORSHIPS	COMPANIES' DONATIONS 1979-82 (£)
Pearage		
Alastair MacAlpine	Joint Hon Treasurer, Conservative Party, Robert MacAlpine	133,000
Knighthoods		
Edwin Ronald Nixon	IBM	115,500
Timothy Bevan	Royal Insurance, Barclays Bank, Commercial Union	102,500
Richard Bailey	Royal Doulton	70,200
Alan Vase	GECC	50,000
Cervid Davies	Amec	4,800
Peter Walters	BP	nil
John Cator	Distillers	nil
Peter Thompson	National Freight	nil
		476,000

1. Sir Robert MacAlpine is a subsidiary of Newarthill, which made the donation.  
2. Royal Doulton is a subsidiary of S. Pearson that made the donation.  
3. Amec is an amalgamation of the Fairclough Group and William Price Construction, the donations were made by William Price before the 1982 amalgamation.  
Donations include those made direct to the Conservative Party (£289,200), those made to British United Industrialists, which according to Central Office figures 60 per cent of the money over to the party (£179,500), the Centre for Policy Studies, formerly by Mrs Thatcher and Sir John Birt (£179,500), the Centre for Policy Studies (£18,500) and the Tory Bow Group (£800). They exclude, however, the £85,882 given by companies associated with five of the men in the list, to the Economic League.

Source: Labour Research Department.



# Challenge to tax relief on company pension contributions

By Frances Williams

Economics Correspondent

The panoply of tax reliefs and exemptions, which cost the Exchequer about £40 billion a year in forgone revenues, have come under the Treasury's microscope as part of its review of public spending over the next decade.

Particularly close attention is likely to be paid to tax relief on contributions to company pensions funds, amounting to more than £1 billion in 1983-84 on official government figures, and more than £5 billion according to unpublished Inland Revenue estimates.

But mortgage interest tax relief, worth more than £2 billion, to which the Prime Minister is staunchly committed, is not a candidate for the axe.

Reliefs and exemptions, known in the jargon as "tax expenditures", now cost the Government more than the entire social security budget of £34 billion this year, and their expense is growing.

The Treasury is concerned to ensure that, in looking at the long-term trends of public spending and their implications for government finances, the other side of the balance sheet is taken into consideration as well. Ministers are also questioning whether the large sums expended on tax reliefs would not be better applied to, say, reducing the basic rate of tax for everyone.

Abolition of reliefs on pension contributions and life assurance premiums could, for instance, finance an income tax cut of 6p in the pound, leaving people with more of their own money to spend or save as they wished. Each 1p-off income tax

## COST OF MAIN TAX RELIEFS 1982-83

	£m
Income tax	
Married man's allowance	9,380
Single person's allowance	5,132
Wife's earned income allowance	2,510
Exemption of first £2,250 of investment income from surcharge	880
Relief for pension schemes 1,000,000	
Relief for self-employed pension payments	290
Relief for life assurance premiums	550
Mortgage interest tax relief	2,150
Capital gains tax	
Exemption of own home	3,000
Stamp duty	
Exemption of government stocks and local authority loans	2,100
Company taxes	
Reliefs for investment, stocks and double taxation	say, 13,000

\*Unpublished Inland Revenue calculations for 1983-84. Source: Public expenditure White Paper, 1983 vol 2.

costs about £1 billion.

The political difficulties of removing tax reliefs would be immense. The Chancellor may get some support from Cabinet colleagues in charge of spending departments who may see the opportunity to avoid painful cuts in their own programmes. But the abolition or scaling down of mortgage interest tax relief, which the Treasury favours, would run into implacable opposition from Mrs Thatcher, who believes in using the tax system to promote the things - such as home-ownership - which she supports.

At the time of the last Budget it was Mrs Thatcher who insisted, against Treasury advice, that the ceiling for mortgage relief be raised from £25,000 to £30,000.

Pension contributions may prove a more vulnerable target.

The government already has the whole system of pension provision under review.

Legislation is planned in the next parliamentary session to improve provision for people who change jobs and an inquiry into the long-term costs of pensions has been launched by Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services.

The Treasury fears that the costs of both state and occupational pensions, on benefit levels now promised, could prove insupportable by the early years of the next century. Abolition of tax relief on pension contributions would encourage people to provide for their old age in ways which were not a charge on the state, in particular through direct investment in stocks and shares, which ministers are anxious to promote.

There is also growing opposition within the Conservative Party - most vigorously expressed by the right-wing Centre for Policy Studies - to the present system of occupational pensions. Critics claim that it distorts savings choices, inhibits job mobility, gives too much power to the big financial institutions (and not enough incentive for them to improve performance), and deters the spread of wealth because pensions, unlike houses or other financial assets, cannot be passed on to the next generation.

The Treasury's review of long-term public spending plans is expected to be completed before the summer. Some results are likely to be published as part of the public debate the Chancellor believes is necessary. But the form of the document has not yet been decided.



Christmas fare: Three girls joining in the singing at the annual Mad Hatter's Christmas Party for nearly 700 handicapped children organized by the London Taxidriver's Association. The girls are with Trusthouse Forte at Grosvenor House yesterday. (Photograph: Tony Weaver).

# Labour MPs seek assurances on new 'identity' cards

By Nicholas Timmins

Social Services Correspondent

Labour MPs are to demand assurances from the Government that new "national identity" cards, to be introduced to every adult, will not be used for surveillance or for the basis of a new identity card system.

Today the existing national insurance card will be replaced by a credit card piece of plastic on which each individual's name and national insurance number, and a magnetic strip on the back carrying the same information.

Two million of the cards will be issued each year to new entrants to the system - to new immigrants, for example, or anyone who loses their card. There are no plans to replace the cards of existing national insurance holders.

The old card, individuals being asked to sign the card to prevent others using it, are being encouraged to sign the new card. Michael Meacher, Opposition spokesman on social security, said the new card would be a "major Orwellian possibility".

Asked if he could give a guarantee that people would not be made to carry the cards, Mr Newton said: "It is a much broader question that somebody might want to think about at some time in the future, but there is no thinking that has been given to that and no intention of that kind at all."

## NATIONAL INSURANCE NUMBERCARD

AQ 12 34 56 A

## Plan to cut hooliganism

Joseph, Secretary of Education, said yesterday that hooliganism had been reduced by his new initiative to improve educational standards.

He thought many of the "bored silly" at Radio's *World This Weekend* programme, Sir Keith said, were children and the country as a whole would benefit by the early 1990s.

Sir Keith's appeal, page 8

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# Arafat ready to resume talks with Hussein on future of West Bank

Amman (AFP and Reuters) - Mr Yasser Arafat, the Palestine Liberation Organization leader, says he proposes to resume talks with King Hussein in Amman as soon as the PLO fighters recently evacuated from Tripoli are resettled. It was reported yesterday.

In statements carried by the Jordanian press, Mr Arafat was quoted as saying he was prepared to resume the talks which he and the Jordanian monarch had begun last year on a joint peace negotiations proposed by President Reagan.

The talks, which were aimed at exploring the possibility of King Hussein's representing the PLO in talks with Israel on the future of the Israeli-occupied territories, broke off last spring, reportedly through pressure from Syrian-backed PLO hard-liners.

Mr Arafat said he would travel to Amman to meet the King as soon as arrangements were completed for the resettlement of the 4,000 guerrillas evacuated from northern Lebanon last month.

He described King Hussein's decision to recall the suspended Jordanian Parliament for a special session today as an "internal affair", adding that he hoped it held no "political implications" for the wider region.

However, some political observers here believe that the convocation of Parliament might be intended to put pressure on Mr Arafat to resume talks with Jordan.

A royal decree last Thursday said Parliament would meet today to appoint members who had died. Eight West Bank seats are expected to be filled, and the move regarded as a possible attempt to bring West Bank Palestinians into the political process.

In another development, a representative of the hard-line Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine returned to Damascus from Tunis yesterday, without taking part in a meeting of the PLO's executive committee in Lebanon since the group, while remaining neutral in the conflict between the PLO's largest guerrilla organization, Fatah, has criticized Mr Arafat's meeting with President Mubarak of Egypt last month.

## Israel scotches pull-out report

From Moshe Brilliant, Tel Aviv

Israel has taken a decision on withdrawal, said an Israeli radio commentator. The statement reflected the conflict between Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Prime Minister, and Mr Moshe Arens, the Defence Minister. The analyst said a senior defence establishment official, in a brief interview, had said a "simultaneous Syrian withdrawal" would be considered by various forums, including the cabinet.

But he added: "The competent authority under Israeli law in these matters is the cabinet and it has never discussed a redeployment of its troops without a Syrian withdrawal."

Mr Meridor said the Prime Minister had refused to attend the cabinet meeting. However, the Cabinet Defence Minister, the analyst said, did not rule out that a senior defence establishment official, in a brief interview, had said a "simultaneous Syrian withdrawal" would be considered by various forums, including the cabinet.

Our position... is based on the accord and agreement we reached with Lebanon on May 17, 1983," the spokesman said. "The May 17 agreement calls for the withdrawal of all forces, including Israeli and, of course, the Syrian and PLO forces. There is no truth in the claim

## Habré stays away from Addis talks on Chad

Addis Ababa (AFP) - The Organization of African Unity talks to resolve the Chadian civil war met their first setback before today's official opening, when President Hissene Habré of Chad yesterday refused to attend.

Mr Habré assigned his Interior Minister, Mr. Taher Guinassou, to lead the Ndjamena delegation to the conference after President Mengistu Haile Mariam of Ethiopia, the current OAU president, accorded an official welcome to Mr Goukouni Oueddei, the former president and leader of the Transitional Government of National Unity (TGNU), on his arrival in Addis Ababa earlier in the day.

The Chadian Foreign Minister, Mr. Idriss Mikine, who was expected to lead the Ndjamena delegation if Mr Habré chose not to attend, died suddenly of malaria on Saturday, the Ndjamena Government announced.

Mr Goukouni arrived from Libya on board a special plane with an entourage of 300, and Colonel Mengistu accompanied him to his hotel.

In Paris, sources close to the Chadian Embassy said the welcome, which the Chadian Government feared, took place "despite undertakings given. It means opposition is put on an equal footing with the legal and legitimate Government of Chad."

He was arrested and charged with incitement to riot on Thursday after driving through Jerusalem with a placard saying he supported the Jewish movement called "Terror Against Terror", a group which has claimed responsibility for grenade attacks on Muslim and Christian religious sites.

He has been arrested and jailed on many occasions since arriving here from the United States about 15 years ago. He was released yesterday on \$160 bail and ordered to forfeit his passport.

His Jewish Kach group militantly seeks the expulsion of all Arabs from territories occupied by Israel since the 1967 war and a legal ban on sexual relations between Muslims and Jews.

## Rabbi bailed after giving himself up

Jerusalem (AFP, Reuters) - Rabbi Meir Kahane, right-wing extremist leader of the Jewish Kach group, yesterday gave himself up to Israeli police after escaping from custody on Thursday. He was immediately released on bail.

He was arrested and charged with incitement to riot on Thursday after driving through Jerusalem with a placard saying he supported the Jewish movement called "Terror Against Terror", a group which has claimed responsibility for grenade attacks on Muslim and Christian religious sites.

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## Mid-East tour for Howe

Cairo (Reuters) - The Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, arrived yesterday on the opening leg of a five-day tour of Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Syria, his first visit to the region since he took office in June.

He told reporters at Cairo airport that Britain was anxious to see progress in the Middle East peace process, but said: "It would be presumptuous of me to come here on a first visit to offer a blueprint of peace for the Middle East."

"I shall be hoping to learn what steps might be taken towards this objective."

Sir Geoffrey will discuss Lebanon, prospects for Middle East peace and the Gulf War between Iran and Iraq.

Officials said Britain, which contributes to the peacekeeping force in Beirut, felt the time was ripe to see whether progress could be made towards withdrawal of the force.

The Egyptian Foreign Minister, Mr. Kamel Hassan Ali, who was at the airport to meet Sir Geoffrey, said Egypt was "longing to see some support for the peaceful efforts that are going on. Egypt has some ideas for the peace process."

Saudi visitor: President Mubarak of Egypt had five hours of talks yesterday with Prince Talal Ibn Abdul-Aziz, the first senior member of the Saudi Arabian royal family to visit Egypt since Cairo signed a 1979 peace treaty with Israel.

They decided to elaborate on their talks but diplomats said the visit might improve Egyptian-Saudi relations and raised the possibility of Egypt's return to the Islamic Conference Organization, which is to hold its summit in Morocco next week.

## Nigeria's economic plight Buhari told to change tack

From Kenneth Mackenzie, Lagos

A week after seizing power the new military rulers of Nigeria were being pointedly reminded yesterday that they need ideas as well as guns if power is to be exercised effectively.

"Nigeria's real problems are of a basic structural nature, and are not merely the outcome of bad and corrupt administration," Ola Balogun, a senior commentator, wrote in the *Sunday Concord*.

He argued that the 23 years since independence had been spent "marching in the wrong direction." He wanted a turning away from dependence on overseas manufacturers towards the "beginning of national self-reliance."

Other commentators have drawn attention to the fact that General Mohammed Buhari's analysis of Nigeria's economic ills in his first broadcast as head of state bore an uncanny resemblance to President Shehu Shagari's last analysis of those ills before he was toppled.

The general proposed the same remedies, on the whole, but carried out with discipline instead of profligate corruption. This may help a little, but not much. He will use the same civil service, too.

A big test is likely to be whether the military men will grasp the nettle of devaluation. This makes sense economically but has always been regarded as political heresy.

Now would be the time for some bold strokes - such as abolishing almost all subsidies and controls (ineffective and

## Gowon moves on

General Yakubu Gowon, the former Nigerian military ruler, was to leave Togo for Paris last night and planned to travel on to London, informed sources in Lagos said. General Gowon returned to Nigeria in December, ending eight years in exile, after being pardoned by President Shagari. He has been in Lagos since two days before the coup, protected by Topless troops (Reuters reports from Abidjan).

phone men to the electricity authorities, and so on).

A clean slate would help, though international debts would obviously have to be honoured. Apart from that, the best way to avoid rules being broken is not to have any rules. Market forces can deal with corruption if given a chance.

Nigerians are also beginning to realize, as the euphoria wears off after the best-organized coup

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Nigerians are also beginning to realize, as the euphoria wears off after the best-organized coup



\$8,000m man: Dr Henry Kissinger whose Commission on Central America is to recommend that sum be spent by the United States to stabilize the region.

## Washington phone-tap affair

## Reagan aide to hand over tapes

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

Mr Charles Wick, America's propagandist and a personal friend of the Reagans for many years, will today hand over a batch of tape recordings he secretly made during telephone conversations with the rich, influential and the famous. Although vigorously defended over the weekend by President Reagan, he is struggling for survival.

Two congressional committees will listen to the tapes to determine whether they reveal any wrongdoings and to establish the extent of the surreptitious recordings. Despite the ghosts of the Nixon era raised by the affair, those who have heard the tapes say they are embarrassing rather than sensational.

Mr Wick's motives, according to his defenders, are simply that he has an obsession with detail and ceaselessly files notes into a pocket tape-recorder.

His telephone conversations, however appear to have been taped on to a large machine attached to his telephone at the US Information Agency, a



Mr Charles Wick: Man with a legendary temper.

many tentacled, multi-million dollar-body whose function is to spread America's view across the world. Mr Reagan appointed Mr Wick director a year ago.

Those secretly recorded include Mr Walter Annenberg, the publisher; Mr James Baker, the White House Chief of Staff; Senator Mark Hatfield (Republican Oregon); Kirk Douglas, the actor and Mr Kenneth Adelman, now the

director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

Mr Wick is a flamboyant, wealthy businessman who has said derisively that his telephone pay from the agency would not even meet the \$4,000 a month (£2,850) rent on his Washington apartment. He appears to be highly unpopular at almost every level in the department and already his booming temper is legendary in Washington.

The leaking of some of the tapes he kept in this office may well have been the work of an enemy in the organization.

Mr Reagan, however, is determined to help Mr Wick ride the storm. "I do not think that Charles Wick is a dishonourable man in any way," he said.

It is not illegal under federal or Washington DC laws to record telephone conversations secretly. However, some recordings were made by Mr Wick when he was on the telephone from Florida to Mr Baker in Washington, and under Florida law the practice is punishable by up to five years imprisonment and a heavy fine. The State Attorney in Florida is investigating.

## Contadora initiative threatened

Panama City (Reuters) - Disagreements between Nicaragua and its four Central American neighbours have hampered progress at regional peace talks organized by the Contadora Group.

The Venezuelan Foreign Minister, Señor José Alberto Zambrano, said yesterday, after the start of talks marking the first anniversary of the Contadora effort, that there were misunderstandings.

But his Nicaraguan counterpart, Miguel D'Escoto, said the American Government objected to a proposal from El Salvador, Guatemala, Costa Rica and Honduras which would make key changes in a peace plan offered by Contadora.

Contadora last year approved a 21-point peace proposal aimed at ending guerrilla wars in El Salvador, Nicaragua and Guatemala. The plan called for withdrawal of all foreign troops and advisers.

But the US-backed Central American nations have modified the proposal, advocating tight controls on foreign military advisers, rather than their complete withdrawal.

## Failure by Thorn to break deadlock

An unexpected meeting between Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, and Mr Gaston Thorn, President of the European Commission, failed to make progress on the Community dispute over Britain's budget payments, according to EEC sources yesterday (our Foreign Staff writes).

Britain threatened last week to retaliate unless the Community paid a promised rebate of some £460m by April.

Mr Thorn, who left early Saturday after Friday's talks with the Foreign Secretary, is attempting to avert the crisis that would result if retaliation took the form of Britain withholding EEC contributions.

## Gun happy

Delhi (AFP) - The 18-year-old grandson of Indian President Giani Zail Singh is reported to have gone on a shooting spree at the palace and its 300-acre gardens last week, killing more than 300 birds, including protected Siberian cranes. According to the newspaper *Indian Express*, Giani Singh shot the birds while the President was away on a tour.

## Easing grip

Dhaka (Reuters) - General Ershad, the Bangladesh ruler, restored limited political activity at the weekend to mark the beginning of formal talks with 41 opposition parties aimed at returning the country to democracy. But leaders of the two main opposition parties, Begum Khaleda Zia and Sheikh Hasina Wazed, who have been demanding early elections, were absent from the talks.

## Gandhi clash



Mrs Maneka Gandhi, daughter-in-law and political opponent of Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, yesterday announced a new political challenge. She is to stand for Parliament in a constituency held by her brother-in-law, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, widely regarded as his mother's political heir. Maneka, aged 27, the widow of Mrs Gandhi's younger son Sanjay, promised to field 500 candidates in national elections due next January.

## Suicide bishop

New York (NYT) - The Most Rev William Prazsky, aged 68, Bishop of New York in the Slavonic Orthodox Church and pastor of the Eastern Orthodox monastery of St Andrew in the Bronx, hanged himself in his church last week on the day his church celebrated Christmas.

## Brunei signs

Singapore - Brunei has become the smallest and wealthiest member of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (Asean). The Sultanate is Asean's first new member since its inception in 1967, and is likely to be the last for some time.

## Beach alert

Cherbourg (Reuters) - French police yesterday urged people using Normandy beaches to take extreme care after a crate containing four bottles of toxic silver nitrate was washed up near Cherbourg. The chemical came from an Iraqi cargo ship on its way from Liverpool to Kuwait, officials said.

## Envoy dies

Washington (Reuters) - Mr Evgeny Gavrillov, aged 32, a Soviet diplomat, was found dead of asphyxiation "from a neck ligature" at the Soviet Embassy on Saturday but foul play was not suspected. Police say a rope was found near the body.

## Rapist caned

Karachi (Reuters) - More than 10,000 people applauded as a labourer who had raped a four-year-old girl was caned 30 times in a Karachi football stadium. The rapist, after being taken to hospital for about 10 days, will begin a life prison sentence.

## Quads well

Melbourne (AFP) - The world's first test-tube quadruplets were all breathing normally yesterday, after the last one was taken off oxygen. The parents, identified as Helen and Graham Muir, have named the four boys Sam, Ben, Christopher and Brett.

## Correction

Pasta Buchholz, invited to sing in *Aida* at Covent Garden, is a bass, not a tenor as stated in a Moscow report on January 5. *Aida* will be performed in June with Luciano Pavarotti singing in the tenor role.

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- "East-West: not so cold. The New Year is coming in with signals from both East and West suggesting that the chill... between the two power blocs may be moderating." - *Financial Times*, London, lead editorial.
- Relations between U.S.A. and Guatemala strengthening, says U.S. Envoy.
- Angola accepts principle of 30-day truce with South Africa.
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- In effort to end civil war 700 anti-government forces in southern Chad agree to disband and rejoin Government forces.
- Stock market indices rise to record levels in Amsterdam, Singapore, and Sydney. Mexican stock market enjoys boom.
- Composite index of U.S. business activities shows dramatic rise in December.
- In move to improve economic management, comprehensive reorganisation takes place in Bulgarian Government and Communist Party leadership.
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## Tunisia needs to balance books and placate the people after riots

From Geoffrey Morrison

Tunis  
Although calm is returning here after President Habib Bourguiba's cancellation of bread price rises which had caused a week of bloody riots across the country, the affair leaves many worried people in its wake.

By dismissing the Interior Minister, Mr Driss Guiga, the President has selected his political "fall guy" and by adding his portfolio to the duties of the Prime Minister, Mr Muhammad Mzali, the 80-year-old leader has reaffirmed his confidence in his successor-designate, who many had expected to become chief scapegoat for the temporary collapse of law and order in this normally tranquil country.

But as he goes to his quiet office this morning, just outside the walls of the Medina, whose narrow streets once again teem with merchants and arguing shoppers trying to strike a bargain, Mr Mzali will know that his popularity with the public has dwindled, and that his Government faces a tough task in the next few weeks.

He has to balance the country's books without resort to a massive cut in Government spending on food subsidies, which the price rises would have achieved. The Government also knows it has been implicitly criticized by President Bourguiba, the nation's father figure, whose word is law. In his nationwide broadcast cancelling the increases, which



President Bourguiba (left) and chosen heir, Mr Mzali.

within minutes turned a tense capital into a city in carnival, the President said he had only authorized that price be increased "slightly". The Government had doubled them.

Mr Mzali, himself, appears to realize that his administration's action was hamstrung, telling foreign journalists that the Government might have "overestimated the Tunisians' capacity to accept austerity and sacrifices to strengthen the economy".

The President told the Government to come back in three months with a new budget. He does not rule out price rises which are not excessive and do not bear heavily on the poor. He mentioned increases in the price of wines and spirits.

He has set the Government a difficult task for, if bread prices are not significantly increased, economists predict Government outlay on subsidies will soar this year to more than £160m or over 10 per cent of present government spending.

It is not only Tunisia's economic managers who are worried by the "solution" to the crisis, but also many within the establishment who are weighing the country's political future. The past two years have seen two important political events.

The first was a general parliamentary election in November, 1981, which the Government announced with a great fanfare as a big step towards democracy but then proceeded to rig in a blatant manner.

The second was last week's serious unrest in which more than 50 people are believed to have died. For many Tunisians, the first event discredited the ballot box as a means for people to express their opinions, while the second validated rioting as a means of doing so.

"You don't have to have a PhD in political science to be able to draw certain conclusions about the dangers to Tunisia's future," one Western observer said.

The riots will have their consequences further afield, with hard-pressed African governments becoming even more nervous about heading the advice of the International Monetary Fund, economists and bankers that they must rein in expenditure and put their economic houses in order.

Many African leaders will prefer to preside over a disorderly economic house rather than see their political edifice crash to the ground.



Lone rider: Eric Bouac, the French motor-cyclist, mending a puncture in the Algerian desert, on the fifth leg of the Paris-Dakar.

## Mayor joins row over paroling of killer

From Ivor Davis

Mayor Tom Bradley of Los Angeles has reacted angrily over the release of the convicted San Francisco assassin, Mr Dan White, to a secret address in Los Angeles. Mr Bradley complained he was never told that Mr White would be paroled to his city.

The 37-year-old former policeman had served just over five years for killing the Mayor of San Francisco, Mr George Moscone and Mr Harvey Milk, a supervisor or city councillor and a homosexual. He had been convicted of manslaughter and was released early because of good behaviour.

Mr White has been moved into what is described as a motel-hotel type of home where he is expected to be using an assumed name. He will be given a job with little public contact and remain in Los Angeles for a year during parole.

Earlier the Mayors of San Francisco and San Diego had told the prison authorities that they did not want Mr White in their cities but over the weekend Mr Bradley bitterly protested against the failure of prison officials and his own police chief, Mr Daryl Gates, to inform him that Mr White would take up residence in his city. The police chief explained that, although he knew of the plan, it had slipped his mind.

Gay activists in Los Angeles are also outraged over Mr Whites' release. Mr White is also being housed in the city, calling it an insult to the homosexual community. While in San Francisco, Mr White was a vocal opponent of gay rights and has never indicated any remorse for the killings.

In San Francisco about 1,500 demonstrators held a peaceful but noisy rally in Union Square to protest against Mr White's early release, then took to the streets, carrying banners inscribed: "He Got Away With Murder".

Mr White was released under extraordinary tight security. Last Thursday he was sneaked out of Soledad Prison lying face down on the seat of an unmarked prison car to avoid reporters.

## Hollywood unruffled by Murdoch

From Our Correspondent

Los Angeles  
The possibility that Mr Rupert Murdoch could become the owner of Warner Bros TV and film studios here causes no fear, loathing or trepidation in Hollywood, a town that has thrived under dream factories run by one-man rule.

Although Mr Murdoch's reputation as a newspaper tycoon is certainly not unblemished in these parts the film community has been watching the New York financial adventures with a spectator's interest.

Mr Murdoch has filed his first official notice that he is considering a proxy fight to "influence the management or acquire control of" Warner Communications. If he gained control the sprawling studios in Burbank, California, would come within his domain.

"We could do with some new blood in this town," noted an executive of a studio across town. Murdoch sounds as if he's the kind of guy cut out of the old tycoon dictator mould - another Louis B. Mayer or Darryl Zanuck.

However, there is more consternation about where the sale of the *Chicago Sun-Times* have announced that they will resign today when Mr Murdoch takes over, though no reason was officially given. A Pulitzer prize winning columnist, Mike Royko is also considering his position (Christopher Thomas writes from Washington).

## Soviet education tries to rot the rot

From Richard Owen

The attempt to overhaul the Soviet educational system is being seen as part of President Andropov's effort to ensure that reforms he outlined last year are implemented despite his illness. The newspaper

It is not so long since television was extolling the virtues of Soviet secondary education at the start of the school year, with pictures of children listening attentively to competent and caring teachers. Immense resources are devoted to children in the Soviet Union - the only privileged class, as officials like to put it - and in their strangely old-fashioned black-and-white uniforms. Russian schoolchildren seem on the surface to be well-behaved, model future Soviet citizens.

The official revelation that all is not well in the nation's classrooms came from Mr Andropov himself at the Central Committee plenum last June, when he deplored inadequate teaching of science, arts and ideology in the Soviet Union's 142,000 secondary schools and called for fundamental reform.

In November, *Pravda*, taking up the cue, said schools were

producing politically young people who practical skills for the real world outside the classroom. The newspaper

How to combine the three Rs with Marxist-Leninist indoctrination and specialized teaching at secondary level is a problem for Soviet rulers since the 1930s. The latest reform comes into force this part of the Andropov campaign, provides increased practical experience to factories. But

visits to factories. But is worried by the areas, where no such available and where riding desire of both and pupils is to migrate into exciting urban areas. As the press discloses, there is practice of the wrong sort

of the wrong sort

## the rot

yside, where thousands of children are drafted to fields to help with the harvest. According to *Pravda*, in the area of central Asia, children spent only four days of the year in class and the rest of the time planting and picking cotton.

Other feature of the Andropov reform is that from 1986 men will start school at the age of six and not seven, giving an extra year for work experience and ideological training. Teachers, whose poor quality is deplored by Mr Andropov, will train for five years for four and men are to be encouraged to enter an over-whelmingly female-dominated traditionally underpaid profession.

Foreign-language teaching is stepped up in the non-republics, where children are to be taught in native languages and have only a poor knowledge of the language spoken in distant Moscow. Books are to be revised and teachers will be asked to teach their children to use the home, instead of watching television.

ing television.

## Britain resumes aid to Grenada

St George's (Reuters) - Britain is resuming aid to Grenada, cut off nearly five years ago after the former Prime Minister, Maurice Bishop, seized power in a coup. Lady Young, the Minister of State at the Foreign Office, said at the weekend.

"We hope to resume development aid to follow an initial grant of £750,000, which will be shaped in the light of

(Grenada's) longer-term needs," she said. Lady Young is General, and members of the interim government are entering the island.

The Commonwealth has offered to help Grenada. Sonny Ramphal, the Secretary of State, said at the weekend that the aid will be three-day visit.

DAKAR: Lady Young

where yesterday for two of talks with President Diouf and members of the legal Government (Susan

mal writes). with Britain were intended by the Senegalese to allow British forces to the Falkland Islands. Lady Young will be tonight.

DAKAR: Lady Young

## Russians taunt Reagan on missiles

From Our Own Correspondent

Moscow

*Pravda* yesterday warned President Reagan that he was becoming the first American President to draw the Soviet armed forces "to the borders of the United States". The newspaper said that, after deployment of cruise and Pershing 2 missiles in Western Europe, the Soviet Union had not only withdrawn from the Geneva arms talks, but had also taken "measures in response".

This was taken by diplomats to refer to President Andropov's warning in November that Moscow would threaten American territory "from the oceans and the seas". *Pravda* did not elaborate yesterday on its remarks and did not indicate whether submarine-launched missiles had already been stationed near American waters.

"Some Americans are beginning to fear that they will not be able to cope now that the genie is out of the bottle. They fear that Washington's attempt to substitute institutionalized terrorism for international law will backfire against the United States and the West in general".

*Pravda* said divisions between Washington and Western Europe over arms control were not instigated by Moscow, but reflected European mistrust of America. The United States had suffered a "moral and political defeat" in Europe because of its policies in Africa, the Middle East and the Caribbean. *Pravda* reiterated that Russia had no intention of returning to the Geneva talks in the near future.

The breakdown of the Geneva talks and Soviet counter-measures against the West are to be discussed at the Stockholm security conference, which opens next week.

Yesterday *Pravda* gave prominence to a speech by Mr Gregory Romanov, in West Germany, in which he accused Washington of hypocrisy over arms control. Mr Romanov, the Politburo member regarded as Mr Andropov's most likely successor in the event of a crisis, said in an address to the German Communist Party at Nuremberg that Russia would expend "huge efforts and vast resources" to preserve the nuclear balance.

● Pilot rules outlined: A senior fighter pilot has published a rare summary of rules for military pilots dealing with aircraft intruding in Soviet airspace, emphasizing that individual pilots may be forced to act on their own (AP reports).

The article by Colonel-General Sergei Golyev made only one mention of the September 1 incident in which a Korean airliner was shot down by a Soviet fighter.

## Turks claim their place in Europe

From Rasit Gurdilek

Ankara

Mr Turgut Ozal, the Turkish Prime Minister, threatened to sever all links with the Council of Europe if the 21-nation organization refused to allow representatives of Turkey's new civilian legislature into the council's Parliamentary Assembly.

The assembly is to convene at the end of the month, while its judicial commission is to meet today to consider, among other things whether Turkey can claim back its 12 seats, which have remained vacant since the military coup in September, 1980.

The Council has reservations about Ankara's readmission, since only three parties out of 15 are represented in the Turkish Parliament. The rest were banned, or barred from last November's general election.

However, in what appeared to be a conciliatory gesture, Mr Ozal pushed through a Bill last week which dispelled fears that the disqualified parties would be excluded also from local elections, the date of which was advanced to March 25.

On Saturday, at his first press conference since taking office last month, Mr Ozal said the poll had been democratic and hoped "the Council of Europe would not become a hostage of its past mistakes, would abandon its prejudicial and unjust attitudes and would now do its share for the normalization of its relations with Turkey".

"However, if the Parliamentary Assembly's attitude prior to the November 6 elections continues and, as a result, we cannot be represented at the parliamentary wing of the council, then, as we have already stated, we shall not continue to be present at the governmental wing, namely the Committee of Ministers. Inevitably, we would sever totally our relations with the Council of Europe."

Mr Ozal devoted a large part of the press conference to defending the sweeping reforms he has carried out in the hope of creating a healthy, market-oriented economy.

Mr Ozal said, on foreign relations, that ties with the Western community and close relations with the Arab-Islamic world were considered complementary.

## Cambodians celebrate amid tight security

From David Watts, Singapore

Parading elephants and artillery marked the fifth anniversary of the Heng Samrin Government in Phnom Penh at the weekend. Thousands of Cambodians lined the street fronting the old royal palace, now called Lenin Street.

The anniversary was marked by tightened security and a spruced-up city to welcome foreign visitors, who included President Truong Chinh of Vietnam and his Foreign Minister, Mr Nguyen Co Thach.

President Heng Samrin told a rally he would welcome any initiative which would break the impasse between his country and the Association of South-East Asian Nations (Asean), whose foreign ministers were meeting in Jakarta at the weekend.

At a press conference, the Foreign Minister, Mr Hun Sen, rejected the suggestion that some of the Asean nations should form a peacekeeping force in Cambodia with Vietnam after the withdrawal of

Hanoi's troops. Mr Sen said it would cause a new civil war because each backed opposing sides in the conflict.

● AMPLIF: Ten thousand supporters of Mr Son Sann, the non-communist Prime Minister, in the anti-Vietnamese coalition, held a rally in this Cambodian town near the Thai border to counter events in the capital (Neil Kelly writes).

Mr Son Sann condemned the Phnom-Penh events as "nothing more than a celebration of Cambodian suffering and misery". He called on Vietnam to "come to the international conference table to settle the Cambodian tragedy peacefully".

Resistance forces were ready for another Vietnamese dry-season offensive, Mr Son Sann said. They had gained more territory and supporters in the past year and were reaching the population inside the country, including Phnom Penh. "I know people inside are waiting for us to liberate them," he said.



Man in the news: Senator Timmerman meeting fellow journalists in Buenos Aires after flying in from New York.

## Exiled Argentine returns to fight for justice

Buenos Aires (Reuters) - On his return from New York to Argentina at the weekend the exiled publisher, Señor Jacobo Timmerman, pledged he would fight alongside human rights groups to bring to justice those responsible for the disappearance of thousands of Argentines under military rule.

He accused a former police chief of Buenos Aires province of torturing him during his 29 months imprisonment without trial in 1977-79, and said he would put himself at the service of the human rights groups "so they can tell me how lunatic criminals... who made genocide into a daily task can be put behind bars".

Señor Timmerman, who was editor and publisher of a *Opinion* of Buenos Aires until his arrest, said he would try to recover his newspaper's assets and would also seek the restoration of his Argentine nationality, which was stripped from him by the military when he was released and expelled from Argentina. He eventually took Israeli citizenship. He said he decided to return to

Argentina after being convinced that President Raúl Alfonsín seriously intended to bring to justice those responsible for human rights violations under military rule. Señor Alfonsín took office last month after his Radical Party won elections for Argentina's first civilian government in eight years.

● Officers banned: An Argentine judge banned four more top-ranking military officers, including former President Jorge Videla, from leaving the country because of a possible connection with the disappearance of a man in 1976 (Reuters reports).

Along with General Videla, who led the coup which overthrew the last elected government in 1976, the men banned are Brigadier Orlando Agustín and Admiral Emilio Massera, who were respectively the air force and navy chiefs at the time, and General Albano Harguindeguy, General Videla's Interior Minister.

● Record inflation: Inflation reached a record 433.7 per cent in 1983, according to the National Statistics Institute

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# Face to face in China

After years of sensing the magic of China from the outside, the noted travel writer Jan Morris seized the chance to see it for herself. This is the first of three articles in which she tells of her experiences



moreover... Miles Kington

## Kornering a taste for the blues

The late lamented Alexis Korner first came to notice 20 years ago as a champion of the blues, but I already knew his name. In 1956 or so, as a jazz-enthused schoolboy, I had bought an EP of solos by the great boogie pianist Meade Lux Lewis, with sleeve notes by Alexis Korner, in which he said at one point that Lewis had a fine technique despite using the "old piano position of the pre-Bach period, a position in which the thumb is never used". I had no idea who Korner was, but anyone who knew (a) that Lewis was a great pianist and (b) what happened to thumbs pre-1700, had to be a great scholar in my book.

Thumbs or no thumbs, Lewis's kind of piano proved totally addictive for me, and I only have to put on that selfsame record 27 years later to be immediately submerged in those swirling, thumping rhythms, and carried away. I never became quite so infected by the vocal blues that Korner loved; it was the piano blues, of which boogie is only a variety, that got into my bloodstream and left me infected for life. But then there are many different ways of catching the blues. When Elvis Presley crashed on to the scene, I looked down my nose at this rock 'n' roll shouter (nothing so snobbish as a good jazz fan) and left my generation to get on with it. It was only years later that I realized Presley's early music was another branch of the blues - many of those far-off hits like "Heartbreak Hotel" and "Hound Dog" are straight 12-bar blues.

It's still hard to realize how much twentieth-century popular music has been dominated by black American culture: not just by one country, but by a small minority in that country. Black music and derivatives of it have become so much taken for granted that we often forget where they come from, and we talk of the Beatles and the Rolling Stones as British growths, which is a bit like saying that the Californians invented wine. Jazz was the first black music, after ragtime, that hit the public. Later it was rock 'n' roll, a white mans' sweet version of rhythm 'n' blues, and then finally it was the real thing, the real city blues, that began to inspire people in the 1960s.

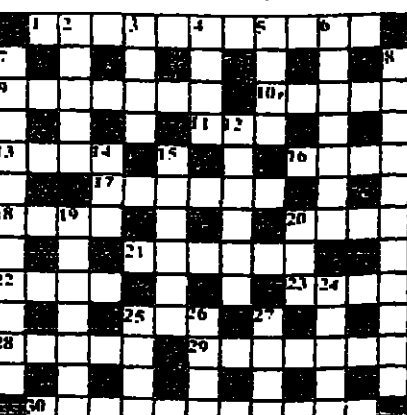
And now even that has begun to run out of steam. Blues artists in the United States attract mainly an older audience in the black community, as if the music belongs to a past that younger people want to forget. Black pop music is mostly derived now from soul music, which in turn goes back to gospel music, the sanctified shouting of the black congregation. It doesn't do a great deal for me, but then there isn't much hope for someone who still puts on old Meade Lux Lewis records.

Oddly enough, the very first black pianist I saw performing alone was not a blues or even a jazz performer. In 1960, as the luckiest teenager in the world, I found myself alone in New York for three months. I worked by day and went to jazz clubs at night. One night I went to a jazz club which was presenting no fewer than three attractions. Bill Harris, a now-forgotten solo guitarist. Ornette Coleman, a naive but compelling revolutionary saxophonist. And, top of the bill, Nina Simone, who sang dramatic songs and played dramatic piano that incorporated gospel, jazz, blues and classical bits and pieces.

I had quite forgotten about this female equivalent of Ray Charles until this Christmas, when my daughter gave me my son's Nina Simone record as a present. She hasn't changed at all. She still sounds stunning, though it's odd to hear the sound of it coming from my son's room. I suppose what it boils down to is that we all discover the blues, or something like it, in our own way; however it happens, it lights up something inside us that is hard to put out.

And now, as if by clockwork, Nina Simone is appearing this week at Ronnie Scott's. I wonder if I ought to risk taking my children. Would they think I was trying to muscle in on their likes? Should I stress that they are muscling in on my 1960 memories? I wonder if Alexis Korner liked her at all? I wonder if she uses her thumbs when she is playing? Why don't I stop asking stupid questions and just get along there? Meanwhile, why don't I put on that Meade Lux Lewis record just one more time?

## CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 243)



- ACROSS
- 1 Butterfly larva (11)
  - 2 Having weapons (5)
  - 3 All together (2,5)
  - 4 Accused's answer (4)
  - 5 Fortune telling card (3)
  - 6 Generation (3)
  - 7 Purposes (4)
  - 8 Quarrelsome (4)
  - 9 Public address system (6)
  - 10 In fitting manner (4)
  - 11 Unwrap (4)
  - 12 Catch in mistake (4,2)
  - 13 Produced (4)
  - 14 Wave foam (4)
  - 15 Snow glider (3)
  - 16 Non Scotch whisky (3)
  - 17 Knitted vest (7)
  - 18 Require (11)
- DOWN
- 1 Having weapons (5)
  - 2 Different (4)
  - 3 Accused's answer (4)
  - 4 After proper time (4)
  - 5 Bring before court (7)
  - 6 Sleight of hand (11)
  - 7 Corona discharge (2,5,4)
  - 8 Small bands (6)
  - 9 Filthy place (3)
  - 10 Hooded jacket (6)
  - 11 Innovation (4)
  - 12 Opponent (7)
  - 13 Life (3)
  - 14 Not abridged (5)
  - 15 Footwear (4)
  - 16 Oxford Thames (4)
  - 17 Inclination (4)
- Recommended dictionary is the New Collins Concise

stood the hills of China, rolling sometimes, sheer sometimes and, once or twice, moulded into the conical dome shapes that I had hitherto supposed to be the invention of Chinese calligraphy.

But I must go far inland, the bureaucrat told me on our third day at sea, to Guangxi in the south, to see such mountains properly - mountains like no others, and he: the Peak of Solitary Beauty, the Hill of the Scholar's Servant... "But look", he interrupted himself, "you notice? The water is turning yellow. We are approaching the mouth of Chang-giang."

So we were. In the small hours that night, when I looked out of my porthole again, I found we were sailing through an endless parade of ships, gloomily illuminated in the darkness. And when, at the crack of dawn, I went on deck to a drizzle morning, still we were passing them up a scummy river thick with ships, barges, tugs, container ships, a warship or two and country craft of shambled wood so fibrous and stringy looking that it seemed to me the Chinese, who eat anything, might well make a dish of them. Hooting all the way, we edged a passage up the Huangpu, narrowly avoiding ferryboats, sending sampans scurrying for safety, until after 30 miles of ships and docks and grim warehouses and factories, we saw before us a waterfront facade of high towers and office buildings, red and shabby in the rain. It was my China landfall; it was the city of Shanghai.

Even the streets of Shanghai, where the poor die no longer, seemed unexpectedly like home. There are virtually no private cars in this city of nearly 11 million people, but I scarcely noticed their absence, so vigorous was the jostling and footing of the taxis, the articulated buses and the myriad bicycles: if there were few bright clothes to be seen along the boulevards, only open-neck shirts and workaday slacks, there were still fewer of the baggy trousers, blue jerkins and caps that I had foreseen.

The theme music from *Bonanza* sounded through Department Store Number Ten: there were cream cakes at Xilailin, formerly Riesling's Tea Rooms; the Xinya Restaurant still ushered foreigners, as it had for a

hundred years, into the discreet, curtained cubicles of its second floor. On my first morning in Shanghai, I ate ice cream in the People's Park (admission two fen, about two cents). With its shady trees and winding paths, the old men playing checkers at its concrete tables, the students at their callisthenics, the miscellaneous meditations and the tall buildings looking through the leaves above, I thought it, but for an absence of muggers and barouches, remarkably like New York's Central Park.

Mrs Wang had invited me to lunch at her apartment, and this was no culture shock either. True, we ate eggs in aspic, a kind of pickled small turnip, and strips of a glutinous substance that suggested to me jellified seaweed, but nevertheless, hers was a home that would not seem unduly exotic in, say, Cleveland. It was the bourgeois home par excellence. It had an upright piano, with music open on the stand, a 16 inch colour TV on the sideboard, a picture of two kittens playing with a ball of wool and a bookshelf of paperbacks. It had a daughter who had come over to help cook lunch and a husband away at the office who sent his regards. "We are very lucky," said the kindly Mrs Wang. "We have a certain social status."

So this was China? I had to pinch myself. The dictatorship of the people (principle of government number two, I remembered) does not visibly discipline Shanghai. Occasionally, bespectacled soldiers of the People's Revolutionary Army trundle through town on ratty motorbikes with sidecars, and outside the Municipal Headquarters (né the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank), two fairly weedy-looking troopers stand on sheepish sentry.

Otherwise, authority is inconspicuous. The traffic flows in cheerful dishevelment over the intersections, ineffectually chivied along over loud-speakers by policemen smoking cigarettes in their little white kiosks. Jay walkers proliferate, and in the crinkled backstreets of the old quarter, there seems no ideological restraint upon the free-enterprise peddlers and stall-holders, with their buckets of peaches, plastic bags of orange juice and compounds of duck.

Nobody seemed shy of me. Every-one wanted to talk. A factory worker I met in the park took me, without a second thought, to his nearby apartment (two dark rooms occupied almost entirely by cooking utensils and bicycles). The only hazard of the Shanghai street, I discovered, was the student who wished to practice his English.

Well! So this was the policy of the Open Door, which is bringing modernity to China and has made foreigners and all their ways respectable. It seemed remarkably liberating. I often talked politics with people I met, and their answers sounded uninhibited enough. The Cultural Revolution, that hideous upheaval of the Sixties? A terrible mistake, a tragedy. The future of China? Nobody knows for sure what kind of country this is going to be. Communism versus capitalism? There is good and bad in both. Would they like to go to America? Of course, but they would probably come home again. What a kind face Zhou En-lai had! Yes, he had a lovely face, he was a good, kind man, the father of his people. Did they like the face of Mao Zedong?

Ah, but there was a hush when I asked this question. They thought for a moment. Then, "We don't know" was the mumbled answer, and suddenly, I realized that they had not been frank with me at all. Not a reply had they given but that was sanctioned by the political orthodoxy of the moment. Did they like the face of Chairman Mao? He was a great man, they knew, he had fallen into error in his later years, it had been admitted, but nobody, it seems, had ever told them whether to like his face.

My perceptions shifted there and then, and where I had fancied

frankness, now I began to sense evasions, veils or obliquities everywhere. This was, I reminded myself, the very birthplace and hotbed of the Gang of Four, that clique of xenophobic zealots - it was from an agreeable, half-timbered villa near the zoo, Frenchified in a bowered garden, that their murderous frenzies were first let loose. A decade ago, I might have had a very different greeting in Shanghai, and Mrs Wang would probably have been banished to one of the remotest onion-growing communes for giving me lunch.

No, perhaps it was not so homelike, after all. On the Bund one evening, a man with the droopy shadow of a moustache pushed his way through the crowd and confronted me with a kind of dossier. Would I go through this examination paper for him and correct his mistakes? But I had done my grammatical duty, I considered, for that afternoon, and I wanted to go and look at the silks in Department Store Number Ten. "No", I said, "I won't."

At that, a theatrical scowl crossed the student's face, screwing up his eyes and turning down the corners of his mouth. He looked, with the suggestion of whiskers round his chin, like a Chinese villain in a bad old movie. I circumvented him, nevertheless, and I thought, in my newfound understanding, that if the Gang of Four were still around, he would have me up against a wall by now, with a placard around my neck and a mob there to jeer me, not to consult me about particles!

As it was, I hasten to add, every single soul in Shanghai was kind to me. As a matter of fact, my conscience pricked me, and I went back and corrected his damned papers after all.

One night, I went to see the acrobats, as every Shanghai visitor must, and realized with a jerk - I choose the word deliberately - what a sense of role means in China. There must have been professional acrobats in this country for more than 2,000 years, and in Shanghai, they have an air-conditioned circular theatre elaborately equipped with trapdoors, pulleys and chromium trapezes for their daily performances of the all-but incredible. The were astonishing, of course. The leapt and bounced around like chinks of rubber, they hurled plates across the stage faster than the eye could see, they balanced vast pyramids of crockery of tops of poles while standing on one foot upon one another's heads.

"It is interesting to think", said my companion, "that in old China, acrobats were like gypsies, of very low status. Now they are honoured performers. They have their role in society". They were slotted, in short, and as I watched them, it seemed to me that they not only had acrobats' limbs, muscles and eyes, but acrobats' thought, too, and acrobats' emotions - specifically, acrobatic libidos - and I fancied that if you stripped away their masks of acrobat makeup, there would only be other masks below, left behind from previous performances.

And it dawned on me that all those homely, shuffling Shanghai crowds could be slotted, too, if you has the key, into their inescapable roles. They were not really, at I had thought at first, at all like crowds on New York's Third Avenue of London's Oxford Street. Every single citizen out there had his allotted, immutable place in the order of things: not a layabout loitered on the sidewalks, not an actor rested, not a busker, hardly a worker out of a job.

I went to the Yu Garden for a sense of duty - it is a National



Jan Morris, formerly on the staff of both *The Times* and *The Guardian*, has written extensively about her travels. This record of her first visit to China will be published in a book of travel writing by Oxford University Press later this year.

Protected Treasure, even though it was built in pure self-indulgence by an official of the Ming dynasty, who caused its Rockery Hill to be constructed out of boulders brought from thousands of miles away and stuck together with rice glue. I was ensnared there, however, by the children. There must have been a hundred of them outside the Hall for the Viewing of Rockery Hill, all three or four years old, some of them tied together with string to prevent them from straying off into the Hall for Watching Swimming Fish, and I wasted a good half-hour playing with them. What adorable, merry faces! What speed of mood and response, mock terror, sham apprehension, sheer hilarity! I stayed with them until they were led off two by two, a long crocodile of black-haired, roly-poly imps, towards the Hall of Jade Magnificence.

There is nowhere like Shanghai for infant watching, but in the end, among all the increasingly puzzling and deceptive inhabitants of this city, it was the children who baffled me most. They have a particular fondness for foreigners, and will pick one out from miles away, across a crowded square, clean through the Tower of Lasting Clearness, to wiggle an introductory finger. They have no apparent voices. They never cry, they don't know how to suck a thumb, and though their trousers are conveniently supplied with open slits in their seats, I am sure they never dirty themselves anyway.

How I wished I could get inside their little heads and experience the sensations of a People's Revolutionary childhood! Do they never fret, these infants of the Middle Kingdom? Is that sweet equanimity of theirs forced or innate, ethnic or indoctrinated? Could it really be that this society is bringing into being a race that needs no diapers? The children in the Yu Garden waved and made funny faces at me as they stomped away, but they left me uneasy.

So, the next day, I went to one of the notorious Children's Palaces, after-school centres where children can either have fun or be coached in particular aptitudes. I say notorious, because for years these places have been shown off to visiting foreigners, so that they long ago acquired the taint of propaganda. Certainly through my particular palace a constant succession of tourist groups was passing, led by the hand by selected infants in somewhat sickly intimacy.

But what disturbed me more was the utter obliviousness of the children to the peering, staring, bulb-flashing tourists led among them, room by room, by those minuscule trustees (who have an unnerving habit, by the way, of calling their charges "Auntie"). With an uncanny disregard, they continued their ping-pong or their video games, repeated once again that last crescendo of the "Harvest Song of the Yugur Minority" or sat glued to the pages of cartoon-strip books turning their pages with what seemed to me an unnatural rapidity. Their eyes never once flickered in our direction.

Were they really reading at all? Were they even playing in our sense of the verb? Search me! I can only report one odd little episode, which sent me away from the Children's Palace peculiarly uncomfortable and came to colour my whole memory of Shanghai. Early in a performance of "Jingle Bells" by an orchestra of children under the age of five, the virtuoso lead xylophonist happened to get herself a full tone out of key. She never appeared to notice, nor did any of the other performers, all dimples, winsome smiles and bobbing heads up there on the stage. On they went in fearful discord, tinkle-tinkle, clang-clang, simpering smugly to the end.

Jan Morris, 1983

**TOMORROW**  
Far from home in the concrete city



A selection of Magnificent Jewels from the Estate of Florence J. Gould will be on view at Christie's, 8 King Street, 17-20 January, 1984, 10 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

The Collection will be sold at Christie's in New York on 11 April, 1984. Christie's Senior Jewellery experts will be available to give you a free assessment of any piece of jewellery you would like to bring in. Entries will be accepted for London sales in the Spring.

**CHRISTIE'S**

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**by Nancy Waller**

I am now becoming a stable on approximately original recommended suspect that not enough is being paid to the fine individual patients during over- to U100, and into a follow-up study of therapy, during and after. charts.

I really want to make is here the sort of no question- what he is use the doctor might well be now. Does there care?

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No need, therefore, for Westminster to import the Australian co-ed rule banning PDA (public displays of affection). When the Roman Catholic public school Downside briefly admitted girls three years ago, however, the monks introduced a rule that boy and girl pupils must keep a minimum of six inches apart except during sporting activities.

\_\_\_\_\_

English men. I cannot deny that English men are not interested in women's careers. They are not interested in anyone's career, including their own. Even Kati Marton admires the fact that, in London, politicians and businessmen are concerned with their own careers.

cross that no Englishman ever asked her what her current project was, but this was because she happened to have both a current project and future plans. For those of us inclined to drift aimlessly while hoping for

order to demonstrate their concern, they don't leave you a minute which you can wholeheartedly devote to your job. When your every move is met with a blast of inquiries, it's bound to lead to introspection rather

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live in London. The London  
machine doesn't tell callers where  
they can reach me if I'm not at home  
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*"It is  
limited  
child  
admission"*

safety reasons no prams or pushchairs are admitted. However,  
one available with baby harness on request. You can leave your  
bag for up to 2 hours at the Children's Playcare Centre. Invalid chairs  
prior arrangement with the Organisers. Regret no dogs.

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## OXFORD DIARY

## Expiring dreams

You would think that Oxford in the Christmas season would be a peaceful haven - no baying undergraduates, the dons all snoring in their hideous neo-gothic villas. But that is to ignore the fact that Oxford is a "shopping centre". The streets are thick with friendly crowds searching for bargains in the January sales. All the good old Oxford shops have been forced out of business: Capes, Webbers, Elliston and Cavell, Grimby Hughes, and last year, the unkindest cut of all, Zacharias in the Corn Market. "Zacs for Macs", what a good slogan. Instead, ugly characterless chain-stores have sprung up everywhere. One thought uglier than the "West Gate Centre" on the site of what was once the picturesque sluice of St Ebbs. But now, where Woolworths used to be, there is the most grotesque horrible building I have ever seen, called The Clarendon Centre. Its half-pale bricks are decorated with garish blue tubes, like a rash of dracunculids. Why are shops nowadays always called "centres"?

## Nemo memo

For three months now, Oxford has been in the grip of Nemo-itis. *Nemo's Almanac* has been puzzling fascinated addicts for the last 93 years. It consists of six unidentified quotations for each month of the year and a quote for the cover: 73 in all. Nowadays it is set by John Fuller, the poet and a Fellow of Magdalen. He is modest enough to say that he would be unable to do the puzzle himself. Meanwhile, the beary-eyed figures queuing at the catalogue in the Bodleian Library are not research students but Nemo addicts. They scan concordances, dictionaries of quotations and anthologies and eye each other nervously. Why is Dame Helen Gardner, unquestioned doyenne of the field, reaching down a Lydgate concordance and ordering up the works of John Greenleaf Whittier from the stacks? All competitors agree that this year's comp is fiendishly hard. I have scored 44 so far out of the total.

## Poet's corner

The most welcome name in the New Year's Honours List, as far as the reading public is concerned, is that of John Wain, CBE. He is not only a poet and novelist of great range, but one of the best modern critics. He was professor of poetry a few years ago, and the book of his lectures, *Professing Poetry*, can be reread with interest. He still lives in Oxford, a slightly bucolic-looking, pork-pie-hatted and puffed-out man. "Oi zee im in the King's Arms a-drinkin' iz point, every inch a poet," said an old Oxford friend to me recently.

BARRY FANTONI



"I'm 97 - what would I want with long-life milk?"

## Guessing dame

I fall to musing about dames, and which of my Oxonian contemporaries or near-contemporaries will be the first to write DBE after their names. Dame Anna Somers-Cocks has a good ring, and there will certainly be a Dame Libby Purves. But a likely candidate for early daming is Dr Janet Morgan, editor of *The Crossman Diaries* and now engaged on a biography of Dame Agatha Christie. She has written a book on the House of Lords, worked in the Cabinet office, was briefly a Fellow of All Souls, appears on *Any Questions*, and sits on almost every available quango and committee, although she is still in Betty Trotwood's phrase, "of an age to be made unhappy by her personal attractions". She is such stuff as dames are made of, and is already nicknamed "Dame Janet" by clerks in the House of Lords.

## Who's Hughes?

Since the publication of the New Year's Honours List, Oxford has yet another dame. To the distinguished company of Dame Helen Gardner and Dame Janet Vaughan we must now add Dame Mary Warnock, who used to be headmistress of the Oxford High School. It was she who was responsible for the Warnock Report, which advocated that the handicapped should be educated at the same schools as children sound in eye, ear and limb. I noticed her name in the candidates' book at the Athenaeum recently. She was described as a Fellow of St Hughes (sic) College Oxford by her surely semi-literate (or perhaps nostalgic for Grimby Hughes?) proposer. Does the Athenaeum admit women? In the same book I saw that Cardinal Hume had proposed Jimmy Savile OBE, and that no one had blackballed him. What would Trotwood have thought had he bumped into Dame Mary or Mr Savile in the morning room of his own club?

A. N. Wilson

## Let's all join the class of '84

Sir Keith Joseph, Education Secretary, replies to critics of his proposals for higher standards in our schools

The English school system is deep into the pockets of oil and ratepayers. Large sums are paid on the average state school during the 11 compulsory years or more still on those state schools. Yet the expenditure on education is not adequate value either to those who pay, or to those who receive it.

A school's performance is not a matter for its teachers, a professional mystery which government, employers, parents and all others would be foolish to question. This attitude is not supported by the Education Acts. They give to the Secretary of State for Education, and to the local education authorities, important powers and duties which closely affect the school curriculum.

My two immediate predecessors began a process of establishing the respective functions of the Secretary of State, the local education authority and the school in formulating and implementing policies for the school curriculum and the associated public examinations.

The school curriculum needs to be governed much more than it now is by four principles. First, it should be broad, from the primary stage onwards. The subject matter and teaching approaches should foster the whole range of personal qualities and competence needed as a basis for understanding and coping with adult life in the twenty-first century.

Second, the knowledge and skills acquired at whatever depth should have a relevance to the real world. Third, there should be differentiation within the curriculum for variations in pupils' abilities and aptitudes. Fourth, pupils should learn from each element of the curriculum those personal qualities and competences which it can best foster - the balance of what is taught needs to reflect this important but elusive aim.

The four principles call for action on curricular objectives and on examinations.

The schools can do their work better if they have clear objectives about what should be learned and these objectives are endorsed by all those whom they serve. Pupils can then be offered the spur and the

reward of achieving worthwhile goals - in skills, experience, understanding and knowledge. Clear and accepted descriptions of what pupils should learn add meaning to the notion of educational standards: before we try to raise standards, we would do well to define them.

I intend to work towards a published and broadly agreed definition of the objectives of the main subjects - what pupils should get out of the study of each, and what level of attainment should be expected at various stages and levels of ability, over what range and in what depth. As this work progresses, we should come nearer to a much-needed agreement on what ought to be mastered in the primary phase. We need goals at age 11.

I also seek to change the 16+ examinations. At present they serve more to grade candidates in relation to each other than to attest an absolute level of attainment. With the help of explicit objectives for the main parts of the curriculum, it should be possible to devise examination syllabuses and assessments which give a reasonable assurance that a pupil awarded a particular grade knows, understands and can do certain things. Without these specified achievements the pupil would not obtain the grade.

Thus to acknowledge achievement would not merely enhance pupils' motivation, teachers' effectiveness and the usefulness of school examinations to employers. It would open the way to a general improvement in the level of understanding and competence achieved by pupils throughout the ability range. Letting the ablest pupils show what they can do is a particularly exciting prospect.

That process will be further enhanced by the measures for the promotion of teaching quality, announced in the last Parliament

and due for implementation in this. I shall use my statutory powers to improve the system of initial teacher training, through a better selection of entrants, and more relevant academic and professional elements in training centres. I also intend to use my powers to promote a better match between what teachers are qualified to teach and their actual teaching duties. I look forward to cooperation with local education authorities and teachers in developing the conditions in which professional success or failure are more directly reflected in the management and deployment of the teacher force.

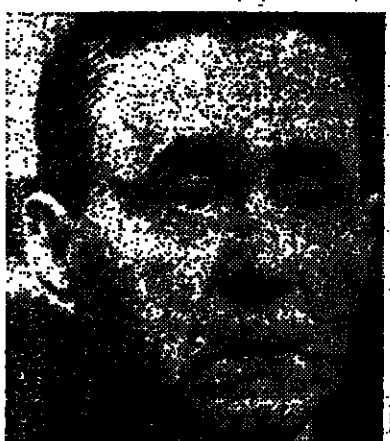
With this approach to curricular objectives and examinations, it is wholly realistic for the Government to set the long-term target of raising what 80-90 per cent of pupils achieve at age 16 at least to the level now expected of the average pupil, over a broad range of knowledge and skills in a number of subjects. This aim entails a higher achievement also for pupils of average ability and above, including an increase in the proportion of pupils who achieve the standard now associated with the higher O level grades, the absolute level of which the Government is committed to maintain.

None of this offends against the benign diffuseness of our school system. I seek neither a prescription for what goes on in the classroom, nor a national syllabus, but a new framework within which the professional commitment and free-ranging skill of our teachers can be put to best effect.

I announced the Government's target for higher standards in our schools at a conference on Friday. I shall now work with the education service to make it a reality. The aim will be achieved more readily if it is actively supported by those whom the schools serve and who foot the bill - the parents, employers, taxpayers and ratepayers everywhere. The education service in England should be left in no doubt that the nation endorses the ambitious, yet realistic, target which the Government has set.

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## Chris Mosey in Stockholm on the home politics of the peace talks



Gromyko and Shultz: their first meeting since September. Holding the ring (centre): Olof Palme

## Sweden notches a plus for neutrality

Outside the NK departure zone in Hamngatan, one of Stockholm's main thoroughfares, sat a young man with a loudspeaker doing something outrageous.

He loudly accused Socialist Prime Minister, Olof Palme, of paving the way for a Soviet invasion of Sweden by cutting defence budgets. He called to the defence of shoppers. "Support resident Ronald Reagan's move to reform Europe to meet the communist threat." Then he went on board.

He suggested that Sweden should join Nato.

In this neutral country that is roughly the equivalent (delivering an impassioned plea from the St Peter's Square in Rome. A middle-aged woman in crowd wrinkled her nose in disgust and delivered her judgment: "Ich," she said by way of exclamation, propelling her young daughter out of the range of further blasphemy.

Sweden has been neutral since 1814, almost totally untouched by war. After a brief period of great power in the seventeenth century, the nation adopted, as guiding principle of its foreign policy, non-participation in alliances in peace and neutrality in the event of war.

The last time Sweden seriously considered straying from this path was during the Crimean war when King Oscar almost allied his country with Britain and France in the hope that, at the close of hostilities, he might be allowed to renege on his back after its seizure by Finland.

Today all the political parties represented in the parliament (Riksdag) support neutrality, and despite increasing worries about Soviet submarine violations of Swedish waters, no one part from the young man outside NK and other members of what is deemed a lunatic fringe, advances Nato membership.

The Stockholm peace conference, opening on January 17, is a follow-through to the European security conference held in Madrid. It has become, with the failure of the Geneva arms limitation talks, the only international forum still open for continued discussions between the two superpowers to halt the nuclear arms race.

It is probable that George Shultz, the US Secretary of State, will meet Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, in the austere modern conference headquarters in the heart of Stockholm. It will be their first encounter since angry exchanges at Madrid in September after the shooting-down of the Korean airliner. The meeting would provide a boost for Sweden and its policy of neutrality, which was condemned as mercenary self-interest during the last war and as strident, one-sided anti-Americanism during the Vietnam conflict in the 1960s and 1970s.

To most Swedes, neutrality is purely a matter of pragmatism, not ideology. It allowed them to enter the present age unscathed and to become one of the wealthiest and most egalitarian societies in the world.

None the less foreigners here who suffered during the war can never quite forgive the Swedes their often smug complacency and rather simplistic view of the world.

The only time Sweden came close to experiencing the horrors of modern warfare was in February 22, 1944, when about 20 Soviet aircraft made a navigational error even more dramatic than that claimed by the captain of the Soviet Whiskey-class submarine which went aground in 1981. The Soviet planes dropped dozens of bombs on Stockholm, presumably thinking it was a target in Finland. Thousands of windows

on the south side of the city were blown out, an open-air theatre was wrecked and a military camp narrowly escaped a direct hit. Miraculously, no one was hurt.

Today Swedish neutrality remains markedly more aggressive than that of Finland, which takes a "hear no evil, see no evil" line towards the Soviet Union and with which it recently renewed its treaty of friendship.

In this treaty Finland undertakes to defend its territory against attacks by West Germany and its allies which could threaten the Soviet Union. The treaty states that should the need arise for Soviet aid in such a situation, both parties must reach a further agreement.

The Swedes, unlike the Finns, do not have to worry about "the bear next door" because Sweden does not share a common border with the Soviet Union.

Even so, the sight of the diminutive Swedish Defence Minister, Anders Thunberg, with his boyish appearance and curious semi-Beate haircut, giving press conferences at which his chief concern would seem to be never to use the words "Soviet" and "submarine" in the same breath, is not calculated to inspire confidence.

Yet the Swedes, in contrast to the Finns and despite shrill noises about radical critics, are prepared to send back Soviet diplomats for spying, give asylum to defectors from the East and protest about invasions of sovereign territory no matter where they occur and no matter who carries them out. They are also prepared to drop depth charges at submarines, although admittedly without success.

The recent "container affair" in

which a valuable consignment of United States high technology, illegally bound for the Soviet Union, was halted in Sweden, illustrates the country's anchorage in the western family of nations - and also its paradoxical desire to demonstrate its non-alignment.

Working closely with the US authorities, the Swedes did everything that was expected of them in impounding the equipment (claimed by the Americans to be capable of missile guidance) and in making further raids to bring in equipment already here en route to the East. When this prompt action brought scorn in an article released in Stockholm by the Soviet news agency Novosti ("How is it that some people give way so easily to American attempts to dictate policy to an independent nation?"), they defied an American request that the container be sent back to the US. Instead they are holding the equipment until the courts decide its ownership.

The Swedes are hoping this gambit gets them off the hook. They can duly point out to the Soviet Union that they most certainly do not just slavishly do what the US tells them, at the same time assuring the US that the equipment will never reach the East.

It might not be particularly courageous or committed and it certainly would not appeal to the brash young man outside the NK. But it is the sort of diplomacy that confirms Sweden's neutrality and that might in turn convince Gromyko that he can meet Shultz here with no honour lost. Surely this is not such a bad thing, the shape of the world being what it is.

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## High-tech chinks in the Syrian armour

Washington

Western intelligence analysts say that Syria's military prowess, while potentially threatening to Israel, Lebanon and Jordan, will fall from being as formidable as the country's would like. A key factor, they say, is the inability of many Syrian soldiers to use high-technology weapons effectively and to maintain them properly.

Israeli military officials continue to emphasize the strength of Syria's armed forces, to which Moscow is said to have contributed about \$2,500m in arms and equipment since June 1982. But a conviction is growing among experts on the Syrian balance in the Middle East that Syrian and Soviet commanders are concerned by the slowness with which new arms are being assimilated into the Syrian military.

Western intelligence officers agree, very good when they are dug in and holding their ground. But they are much less good when they have to manoeuvre under fire in the open.

Intelligence reports reaching western capitals say that Soviet advisers are concerned over the backwardness of the Syrian infantry, especially the reserves who reported for duty late last year. The training programmes instituted by the Syrian high command, at Soviet suggestion, have not been able to overcome the reservists' inability to carry out modern infantry tactics.

As a result, the 40,000 or more Syrian troops now stationed in the Bekaa Valley in Lebanon are regarded as a garrison rather than a potential attacking force.

The western intelligence sources believe Syria is playing for time and is waiting until the new arms and the new tactics provided by the Russians can be employed effectively against the Israelis or the Jordanians. This could explain, they say, Syria's comparative military inactivity in Lebanon and its reliance on Druze and Islamic guerrillas for offensive action against the Lebanese army and the US Marines and other units of the multinational force in Beirut.

The Syrian armoured force, bolstered by the delivery of T-72 tanks from the Soviet Union, is regarded as the most powerful military arm, but its ability to attack is limited by

the lack of trained infantry and by its vulnerability to Israeli aircraft.

The Syrian air force has received more than 100 modern fighters from the Soviet Union to make up the losses suffered in the 1982 clash with Israel. These have been armed with new air-to-air missiles, but their effectiveness in combat with the Israeli air force is doubtful because of the weakness in early-warning systems and ground control.

The most important advance for Syria has been the profusion of anti-aircraft weapons. The Syrians, however, are only slowly mastering the complexities of advanced systems such as the SA-5 surface-to-air missile, which, when deployed, is manned by Soviet crews.

The SA-5s will be a definite threat to Israel's air superiority if the Israeli venture over Syria itself, one senior western officer said. But he doubted that the weapons would suffice to halt Israeli air raids on guerrillas deployed around Beirut.

The unknown ingredient in the military balance is the force of SS-21 surface-to-surface missiles delivered by the Russians. Although the military intelligence analysts concede that these could be used against targets deep in Israel, or against US

warships off Lebanon, they doubt whether the Syrian crews have the training in targeting to make attacks effective against air bases or supply depots.

But, they say, time, technical instruction and training could turn the Syrian forces into the most effective Arab power in the Middle East since the Egyptian army and air force of 1973. Some believe this can be accomplished in two years; others say five years is the minimum.

Two factors, they say, must remain constant. One is internal stability within Syria, the second is continued Soviet interest in Syria and the Middle East.

Most of the analysts admit that they cannot identify the principal Soviet objective. One interpretation is that Moscow wants to ensure that it is involved in any political bargain struck over Lebanon. A second view is that it seeks primary influence over both Syria and Lebanon in order to build air and naval bases in both countries and thus counter-balance American arms and potential bases in Israel.

Drew Middleton

© New York Times News Service

David Howell

## A sledgehammer to crack a nut

What account should ministers take of the representations they are receiving from local authority associations and dignitaries about the Rates Bill and the future of local government? My own answer would be: not too much.

Local administration in Britain is mostly operated by excellent and dedicated people, but over the years governments have paid too much attention to the local authority establishment and not enough to the wishes of the people which those authorities serve.

Ministers should rely instead on their own good sense, and this should tell them three things about the present situation.

First, we are indeed a unitary state, and local authorities derive all their powers from Parliament. But, by ancient custom, they have always been allowed to set their rates and levels of expenditure.

We should care about custom and convention because they form the basis of our constitution. Customs can be overturned (and sometimes should be). But we should always act very carefully in such instances, with the widest possible consent and with a clear idea of the gains to be secured.

Second, in this case it is claimed that one of the gains would be to restore the proper cooperation of local authorities in national policy aims. Have they failed on this score?

A few clearly have - by spending and rating up wildly, well beyond what either central government or much of local government considers reasonable. But others have done well, innovating, contracting out, and increasing efficiency, privatizing services in a variety of ways which must be strongly encouraged.

The tearaway councils should be curbed. This could require new selective powers. But it is hard to see that we need a new statute law to limit rates and precepts generally.

Third, the other underlying aim is to make local government work better, be more accountable locally, and to safeguard the interests of ratepayers. This aspect of local government, with non-voting industrial and commercial ratepayers producing much the greater proportion of rate income, is not working at all well.

One remedy would be to turn local authorities still more into mere agents of the central power and limit local decisions still further. But I prefer the intractable of that old champion of liberty, Professor Hayek, who urges us to resist the

assumption by central government of functions performed locally.

One necessary reform is to relate what local authorities spend much more closely to what they raise in rates.

In other words, don't leave local government overloaded with powers and obligations, and reduce the swollen size of the central government grant, which is the real cause of much of the bad blood. For instance, it should surely be possible to continue to organize education on a local basis while disentangling it from the tangle of rates and local authorities.

Rates and local spending would thus be brought much more into line. That would pave the way for much more vigorous local control and, possibly, for improvements in the rating system itself (although I do not at all like the idea of a new tax which the local government associations are pushing).

Then there is the matter of accountability. If we cannot go back to the business vote, then at least let us consider giving electors more frequent opportunities to discharge councils and generally to have a greater say in local government activities.

There probably had to be a move of some kind against the huge over-spenders. Some of the worst offenders, the metropolitan county councils, are going anyway, so that takes care of them. (The government of London needs much more thought.)

For the remaining few I would prefer to see a steady strengthening of ballot-box pressures, and of judicial control (the gradualist approach we adopted in the last Transport Act to curb absurdly large fare subsidies). But it may be that patience with that course has now run out and a new selective law is unavoidable.

But to slip from this into approval for a general limiting power on local authorities above a certain size and thus to throw over long-established practices concerning, in Sir Ivor Jennings' words, some of the most important and most intimate functions of the State, seems to be getting the "national policy" problem wholly out of proportion.

I cannot see why the general powers are needed, or what would be achieved by putting them on the statute book except a great deal of aggravation.

The author, Conservative MP for Guildford, was Transport Secretary, 1981-83.

Anne Sofer

## The lone voice that could be many

I am sure *The Times* does not want this page used as a sort of wall newspaper in which the contributors merely debate with each other, but I cannot resist using my column this week to comment on the article by Michael Ivens of Aims of Industry, which appeared last Monday. It was about the IEA and the campaign that is at present being waged against the Government's proposed legislation for its future. He complained that when he went to a meeting at his children's school, he was swamped in a deluge of political propaganda, in which his was the only voice raised against the platform; and he concludes that the Conservatives must improve their "grass roots campaigning" activities.

He is in two senses wholly wrong, and in one sense at least partly, and very importantly, right. And before going on to expound that I would like to say that I am very glad he is an IEA parent. We need people like him. I know how much courage it must have taken to speak up in that sort of atmosphere, and I salute him for it.

However what he overlooks is that opposition to the Government's proposals - both the abolition of a directly elected IEA and rate-capping - is not confined to one political party. Indeed all political parties in London oppose both measures, and have said so very clearly. The leader of the IEA Tories, Professor David Smith, himself led the way on the need for direct elections. (And since I seem to have put myself in the position of awarding gold stars for courage, he certainly ought to have one as well.)

I have attended quite a number of the sort of "Save IEA" meetings Mr Ivens describes. Most of them have been all-party occasions, with the Conservative place taken either by an IEA Tory - who attacks both Conservative Government centralism and Labour IEA extremism - or left empty because the invited local Conservative MP has disdained to appear or send a representative.

The second mistake Mr Ivens makes is to assume that Conservatives in London are incapable of organizing grassroots campaigns. Far be it from me to defend them, but I would draw to Mr Ivens' attention the energetic campaign organized by Wandsworth Conservatives in 1980 in a previous assault on the IEA. It did all the things he says a campaign should do (and at ratepayers' expense too): letters to the press, public meetings, circulation of all government opinion polls. ... But, alas for his argument, it flopped. And it flopped for the most simple of reasons, that there was no support. Inner Londoners, even those who vote Conservative, are just not organized in the cause of doing down the IEA. However exasperated they might get with it from time to time, they want it left alone.

But the issue on which Mr Ivens is at least partly right is on the

political stranglehold the Labour Party has on grass-roots organization within the education system. The IEA has gone further than some authorities in including parents and teachers on governing bodies, but political appointments are still in the majority, and almost all chairmen are Labour activists. Some of them are excellent, but almost all of them operate, perhaps quite unconsciously, within a network and grape-vine of views and contacts, and information which excludes the world outside the party.

At the top, in County Hall, the exclusion is deliberate and brutal. For instance, although there are some 50 schools in my constituency, I am unable to get myself appointed to the governing body or attend the panel to appoint headteachers for a single one. When SDP members complain about this situation in the Education Committee we are howled down by a manifestation of the Labour Party at its ugliest: a Hieronymus Bosch-like jangling, gasping, bullying mob. Although most of the chairmen of governors are not in this image, it is probably true to say that among them as a body - as among any other Labour group in London over the past five years - there has been a move to the left. This has meant an increasing politicization of their role, a greater tendency to use any platform available for attacking the Government, and an increasingly intolerant rejection of any view but their own.

But what really has to be said is that all this is entirely the Conservative Government's own fault. In this day and age it is no good giving politicians power and then expecting them not to use it politically; and it is the Conservative Government that has failed to take any action to depoliticize governing bodies, and this despite the fact that the Taylor Committee recommendations for greater parent and community involvement are now getting on for eight years old. The reason for this inaction is not far to seek: most local education authorities are after all Conservative, and local Conservatives are quite as keen as any socialists on preserving their own perks and powers of patronage. Besides, would governing bodies full of parents and teachers let Tory councils off quite so lightly as some of the present variety have done in the matter of cuts?

However, if the Government really does want to make changes that will increase democracy and responsiveness in the education system (and that is after all what it is claiming), then the introduction of Taylor Inner Londoners is an obvious answer. It would win it support from parents, and that is certainly something (as Mr Ivens' article made abundantly clear) which it does not possess at the moment.

The author is SDP member for the GLC/IEA for Camden North.

STR

The Mexican political scene is to be overpriced. The Plaza de las Tercerías of 1988, held up as an example of Latin American nationalism, had evolved a system of one party government, a stable centre, and a delivery of some of the power of the state. The image, created in 1968, but shattered by massive corruption, then came groggy debt crisis and a year sea of economic recovery of the front, but also a political of the system's capacity to give way to a new system. The particularly nature of the system does not matter. The PR party, come from the business and industry, is in the mor...





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## ANGOLA BATTLEGROUND

South Africa seems to be raising the stakes in Angola. If its own accounts are correct its latest incursion was the largest since the invasion of November, 1981. It led to a major battle in which 324 opponents were killed, including Cubans, Angolan regular forces and members of the South West Africa People's Organization (Swapo). Tanks and weapons were also destroyed and prisoners taken. Some of the Soviet advisers in Angola are said to have been directly involved in controlling the fighting. The United Nations Security Council has censured South Africa, with Britain and the United States abstaining.

The South African Government claims primarily military reasons. It says that Cuvelai, where the fighting took place, is an important logistical base for Swapo. Just before Christmas it announced a "limited campaign" in Southern Angola aimed at stopping Swapo guerrillas from mounting their annual rainy season offensive across the border into Namibia. According to a military spokesman last week's battle was successful in dispersing Swapo, disrupting their preparations and turning back the spearhead of their advance. At the same time, however, the official statement claims that the incident occurred only because Swapo, Cuban and Angolan soldiers attacked a "relatively small" South African force last Tuesday.

Doubtless the military explanations are genuine up to a point. Swapo is active across the border in Namibia and was probably planning new actions, as it does at this time of year. But the primary reason for what looks like escalation on South Africa's

part must be political and diplomatic. As Mr. P. Botha, the Foreign Minister, put it, "The Security Council resolution virtually condoned violence. The South African Government rejects that decision and reaffirms its standpoint that it will continue to act against any terrorist organization which is bent on determining the future of South West Africa/Namibia with violent means. . . . The time has come for the world to know that South Africa will not allow itself to be intimidated."

Nobody thought that South Africa was going to be intimidated, but many wonder if the South African Government really wants a settlement of the Namibia issue at the moment. It still, understandably, fears a hostile black government in Windhoek, which is what it would get. It does not want further alienation of its own white supporters after the constitutional referendum on constitutional reform last year. And it believes that it has little to fear from the United States, where the policy of constructive engagement with South Africa has meant abandoning direct pressure.

Some military men in South Africa also have hopes of tilting the balance of power in Angola with further help to the Unita forces under Mr. Savimbi, who already controls substantial areas. If Mr. Savimbi could be helped to march into Luanda the problem would seem nicely solved. But the danger is that before this happened the Russians and Cubans would put in more troops. Already the Russians have been sending warning signals to the South African Government pledging

full support for the Government of Angola. In spite of the invisibility of Mr. Andropov they are probably not in a mood to give up Angola without much better reason than they have now.

For the moment the main debate centres on the rival proposals for a disengagement. The South Africans proposed a truce starting on January 31 but demanded as a condition the removal of Cuban troops and the end of Swapo incursions into Namibia. Angola countered by demanding that South Africa pledge without preconditions to begin implementing by mid-March the United Nations plan for Namibian independence. South Africa then said that it would begin implementation "upon resolution of the problem of Cuban forces in Angola."

There does not seem to be much of a bridge between these positions. Perhaps now that South Africa has improved its military position and demonstrated its determination to take further military action if necessary, even deep into Angola, it could make some concession, such as attaching no clear timetable to the withdrawal of Cuban troops. However, it will not get much change out of the Angolan Government unless it gives convincing evidence of a desire to move out of Namibia, and it is difficult to see any compelling reason why it should feel obliged to do this, especially if it has the military situation under control. For the moment, therefore, the prospect is for more haggling, more fighting, and little if any political progress.

## ROME AND THE REST

Not very long ago the Roman Catholic Church in Britain sat in one lonely corner and all the rest - Anglicans, Presbyterians, Methodists - in another, with little traffic between them. That at least was an improvement on the previous open religious hostility. Even more remarkable is the contrast with today, when those other churches, through the person of the British Council of Churches, are actively wooing the Roman Catholics into membership of that body. It is manifestly upset to be only the British Council of (some of the) Churches, with a large part of Christian activity in Britain, the Roman part, carrying on as if it did not exist.

The Roman Catholic Church is unsure how to react to these pressing overtures, wavering between "on the one hand" and "on the other", and the least they could do - are doing this week - is to have a meeting about it. Leaders of the other churches, including the Archbishop of Canterbury will join the bishops of the Roman communion in England and Wales for a residential conference at Chelmsford.

It is a sign of the Roman Catholic predicament that even the terms of this discussion have been left unclear. For most if not all the non-Roman distinguished visitors, the job in hand will be to complete the wooing, and even persuade the bishops to name a date. Some will take no persuading. But an influential group, led by the president of the bishops' conference, Cardinal Hume, have such serious misgiv-

ings that the discussions are not officially about the British Council of Churches at all. They are about "the nature of the church," a phrase which, when Roman Catholic theologians use it, implies deep water indeed.

The case for Roman Catholic membership is essentially about pragmatism, convenience, and ecumenical sentiment, while the case against is a fundamental challenge to the very concept of a council of churches. Is there really such an entity, known to man of God, or is it a fiction, empty of ecclesiastical substance? To make matters worse, and for the Roman Catholic bishops more delicate, a great many ecumenical eggs are now sitting in that basket. The council has transferred to it all the expectations previously directed at the abortive "covenant for unity" scheme which the Church of England threw out in 1982.

The British Council of Churches can be, of course, whatever its members want it to be. A central listening post for the transmission of ideas and research is lacking from the British ecclesiastical landscape: often senior churchmen only know of each other's affairs through the press. Such a role would appear to present no problems for the Roman Catholic bishops. But the council of churches also has a general assembly, which debates and passes motions on the great issues of the day. This in turn encourages certain sections of the council's bureaucracy to

make interim but no less sounding statements as they think fit, for later endorsement by the assembly. On the whole, it must be admitted, the churches in membership do not appear to pay very much attention to what is done rather inflatedly in their name. But if Cardinal Hume is asking "What authority has all this utterance?" it is a good question. Particularly as Roman Catholic membership would seem to convey even more weight to it.

Nevertheless the Roman Catholic Church has been put on the spot. Church unity is its official policy, manifestly a sincere one, and the same desire exists in the other churches. Beyond the stage of being nice to each other must come the stage of making demands of each other, spelling out their terms. Yet no mechanism exists, lest it be the British Council of (all the) Churches, for doing any such thing other than bilaterally.

The time has probably come when both sides must free themselves from the gag of ecumenical courtesy, the Roman Catholic Church saying what sort of council of churches it really would like to join, and the other churches saying whether they will pay whatever the price is. If the result is a much more theologically oriented, and much less politically oriented, body, headed more by a management committee than a general assembly, few would complain. In exchange the churches would acquire a useful, if less publicly visible, common instrument of their search for unity.

## STRAINS ON THE MEXICAN SYSTEM

The Mexican political system used to be over-praised. Before the Plaza de las Tres Culturas massacre of 1968, Mexico was held up as an example to other Latin American nations, a country that had evolved an enduring system of one party government, kept a stable currency, and at least delivered some of the goods to some of the people some of the time. The image was damaged in 1968, but criticism was stilled by massive oil discoveries. Then came gross mismanagement of the boom and the foreign debt crisis at the end of 1982. Last year saw what can be construed as the beginnings of an orthodox recovery on the economic front, but also signs of prolonged political crisis. Is the present fashion of questioning the system's capacity to survive justified, or has excessive respect simply given way to excessive scepticism?

The particularly hermetic and personalist nature of Mexican politics does not make for an easy judgment. The most visible challenges to the PRI, the ruling party of the last twenty-five years, come from the conservative and middle class to de Accion Nacional in the more advanced

northern and central parts, and from various left-wing groups, the most prominent being the Coalition of Workers, Peasants and Students (COEC) in the poorer south.

The PRI has responded to their recent successes by reverting to tactics of violence and sword that President de la Madrid had earlier disavowed rather than by attempting to improve its own attraction. The opposition, it seems, can be given a certain licence to oppose, but only a very limited licence to win.

Increasing political competition from right and left coincides with uncertainty about organized labour in a time of state-imposed austerity. Government and unions in Mexico have always needed each other, and difficulties with the unions do not occupy the highest place on the present list of worries. All the same the age of the union leadership - Fidel Velazquez, the leader of the Confederation of Mexican Labour is 83, and the head of a rival confederation is 89 - contributes to the uncertainty.

Corruption in recent years reached heights previously un-

dreamt of. The world emphatically does not owe certain Mexicans a living on the scale to which they were becoming accustomed, and a more than cosmetic clean-up is a political as well as a financial necessity. Excessive corruption not only brings criticism and protest; it saps the will and confidence that politicians, in Mexico and elsewhere, require in testing times.

That is some of the dark side. It is still the case that neither the PAN nor the left offer Mexico a plausible alternative government, that the president enjoys a certain personal prestige, and that the PRI has not lost all credibility quite apart from the patronage and other sources of power it has at its disposal. The Mexican government has not solved the prime conundrum of how to open a centralized one party system to the freer play of party and local opposition, but neither does it suppress all dissident voices and make no political effort to deprive them of support. It may be too early to dismiss President de la Madrid, a "technocrat", a product of the system, as a man without distinctive political skills of his own. If he has them, his country certainly needs them.

## Airways interest before profit

From Mr. A. J. Lucking  
Sir, You have reported (January 2) that British Airways anticipates profits after £110m interest of £200m-250m this year, and up to £350m next year. The capital employed is around £800m, nearly all bank debt.

These profits arise because fares are geared to partner airlines such as Qantas, Swissair and Lufthansa with UK levels. Often, British exporters are not travelling as much as they should because they can afford only fares geared to the cost level of an efficient British carrier.

I believe that the priority task for British Airways is not to make huge profits, but to work with the Government to find some way through the jungle of bilateral agreements so that the nation's exporters can receive every assistance in their vital work of replacing the North Sea oil income.

Imperial Airways was nationalised by a Conservative Government in 1939 because it put profit and a 9 per cent dividend before the provision of air services into Europe.

Yours faithfully,  
A. J. LUCKING,  
17 Broad Court,  
Bow Street, WC2.

## Local democracy

From Lord Boyd-Carpenter  
Sir, If one did not know that Councillor Blunkett was a far from naive character one would suspect that his closing passage in his letter, which you publish today (January 5), with its reference to a "democratic accountable electoral system", was an example of rather attractive naivety.

Councillor Blunkett must be as well aware as any of us that the national electorate, which is completely comprehensive and includes all adults (except aliens, lunatics, long-term convicts and peers of the realm), voted decisively only a few months ago for a Government which would curb inflation and encourage economic growth.

Does Councillor Blunkett really feel that where a number of local authorities indulge in policies which could endanger such objectives the national Government should ignore its own commitments and placidly watch the frustration of the objectives to which it is committed?

Moreover, the expression "democratic accountable electoral system" ignores the fact that less than half of local authorities' rate income is contributed by local government electors: the larger part is contributed by industry and commerce, which has no local authority vote.

At the same time a majority of the voters do not directly or consciously pay rates. And above all only 22 per cent of total local authority expenditure is contributed by rates paid by individual ratepayers.

It takes an odd sort of mind to see this system as either "democratic" or "accountable".

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
BOYD-CARPENTER,  
House of Lords,  
January 5.

## Royal Family duties

From Mr. T. C. M. O'Donovan  
Sir, I have again carried out a survey of the duties performed by the Royal Family during 1983, as reported in your Court Circular.

	1	2	3	4	5
The Queen	82	60	12	141	9
Duke of Edinburgh	70	59	23	9	21
The Queen Mother	70	59	23	9	21
Prince of Wales	89	43	17	17	3
Princess of Wales	86	21	-	3	3
Prince Andrew	11	3	-	-	-
Prince Edward	11	3	-	-	-
Princess Anne	162	64	8	10	6
Princess Margaret	77	24	6	9	1
Princess Alice	26	7	1	6	-
Duchess of Gloucester	89	37	14	11	5
Duchess of Kent	52	17	6	1	3
Duke of Kent	77	22	18	4	9
Duchess of Kent	25	6	2	2	2
Princess Alexandra	78	24	4	13	2

1. Official visits, opening ceremonies and other appearances.
2. Receptions, lunches, dinners, banquets.
3. Meetings, including Privy Council.
4. Audiences given.
5. Number of countries visited.

In addition, the Queen held 42 investitures and the Queen Mother and the Prince of Wales two each. As in previous years I have not included the weekly audiences given by the Queen to the Prime Minister.

The Queen, Duke of Edinburgh and the Prince of Wales had lengthy overseas tours. The Duchess of Kent was indisposed between April and October.

Yours faithfully,  
T. C. M. O'DONOVAN,  
Marine,  
The Avenue,  
Datchet, Berkshire.

## Backward glance

From Mr. Michael MacLagan  
Sir, My great-grandfather was only born in 1785, but was able to take part (as an Army doctor) in the Walcheren and Peninsular campaigns. However, I am not yet 70.

His daughter-in-law and my grandmother used to visit French cousins in the middle of the last century. I was brought up to believe that on one occasion in Paris she sat next to an old lady who opened conversation with the words: "Comme disait Louis XIV d'un premier mari."

Apparently the speaker had been the youthful ward of an aged Marshal of France who, shortly before the French Revolution, married his ward, seeking to secure for her the considerable pension belonging to the widow of a marshal. He had himself been a page of honour to Louis XIV.

Louis XIV died in 1715; my grandmother often spoke to me.

Yours faithfully,  
MICHAEL MACLAGAN,  
College of Arms,  
Queen Victoria Street, EC4.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Ireland

#### 'Dual protection'

From Professor Desmond Usher  
Sir, As Irish affairs continue to be the subject of the people of the United Kingdom, it is welcome to see a radical solution to the Ulster problem. The insular contagion has begun to take itself in the south, to take advantage of its fragile economy and society at this time.

A solution to this situation is one which is unlikely to suggest. This is all talk of "dual sovereignty" or "the long finger" say in Dublin. Then let London establish a "dual protection" to maintain democratic island as a whole and to the peoples of all traditions in horror which Ulster has known so long.

The interim "protection" would be a political expression of what is already taking place. British and Irish armies and try to establish a *cordon sanitaire* to contain the spread of the evil which Ulster has spawned.

It is probable that such a political-military initiative would be a considerable support to the European community. It also serves to cut off the greatest of arms and other assistance to various terrorist groups in Ireland.

At the same time the "protection" could encourage political within Ulster which would free the Protestant and Catholic peoples from their traditional fear of one another. The Northern Irish members could be given new drawing up a "Bill of Rights" for community.

Mr. Moynihan, Mr. Paisley, Mr. Hume could be appointed junior ministers under Mr. Hume with the SDLP leader representing the "Irish dimension" as consulted closely with the D. Government.

Such a democratic process would be possible if the "dual protection" was able to protect the national community from terrorist intimidation and allow its vast majority peace loving members to support this exercise in conciliation.

The alternative scenario is London and Dublin to consider ideas of movement towards the

Ireland the New Ireland promote in one form or

tempt to force a constant change upon Ulster. This generation, however, is disastrous. They would like the Basques in their self-determination, and in the end, the terrorists would not take advantage of the old animosities of the area have never completely

D. BOWEN,  
University of Belfast,  
Irish Studies,  
City Road,  
Northern Ireland.

John Biggs-Davison, MP  
Forest (Conservative)

James Boyer's comment (January 4) of Dr. Fitzgibbon for a united front common terrorist enemy, common travel area, we common security area. But to a United Kingdom

to "the unity of the woolly and the more for that. It belongs with a double-talk of 'unity by

than half a century it is evident that there can only be a united Ireland within the island. Irish and English enjoy a virtual citizenship and Dublin that parity of voting rights. Indeed the unity of sovereign nations in the exceeds the unity within the wealth to which both belonged and the Com-

which both now belong. There is considerable evidence that much teaching of "peace studies" is one-sided in its treatment of nuclear issues and is hostile to Nato. The recently publicised case in a Bournemouth school is one such example; many others could be cited. This is not surprising given the activities of organizations such as Teachers for Peace (an offshoot of CND) and Schools Against the Bomb.

Has the time come when we need to consider legislation to ban politically biased teaching in schools?

Yours faithfully,  
COX,  
House of Lords,  
January 6.

## Church's allegations in Namibia

From the Bishop of St. Albans and Terry Waite

Sir, Readers of Sir Trevor Lloyd Hughes's letter (January 5) would wish to question his objectivity. He is associated with the Namibian Information Service, which acts on behalf of the South African-backed authorities currently administering Namibia. The points he made in his letter will be dealt with in our delegation's report, which will be published at the end of this month.

The Bishop of Namibia invited the Archbishop of Canterbury to send a delegation from the Anglican Communion to pay a pastoral visit to the Church there. We visited the parishes, took confirmations, brought encouragement and support to a suffering Christian community. Namibia is 85 per cent Christian and 93 per cent black, and so the "clerics" have a unique access to the point of desperation that their voice is never heeded. In our report we shall attempt to recount what we have heard.

In reply to the spurious theology contained in the letter, we could do no better than quote to the Bishop Desmond Tutu, who said "religion is as dead without its political expression as politics is dangerous without the discipline of spiritual principles."

Yours sincerely,  
JAMES STEWNEY,  
TERRY WAITE,  
Lambeth Palace, SE1,  
January 6.

## Care for bear

From Mr. David Le Vay  
Sir, In his letter of January 5, Sir Trevor Lloyd-Hughes criticizes the personal assistant to the Archbishop of Canterbury for allegations of atrocities against civilians in Namibia by South African and Namibian forces. The situation is a complicated one and will not be made any clearer by ill-formulated allegations and counter-allegations.

I spent the greater part of 1983 working as a surgeon in Windhoek. It was clear from the many reports in a quite uncensored press and

information that the South African troops behaved brutally. They certainly were not medical benefits to the Namibians; many civilians, detainees, were referred to

police it was another rape and murder are have occurred. The worst of the dreaded Koevoet, irregulars which may be regarded as the Namibian of the Selous Scouts. It is clear that the unfortunate of northern Ovambo rape and pillage, by both and burned alive, by both irregular South African

to be said is that if a teacher, a coroner's or South West Africa it is reported and fully of the lawyers on behalf of Africans alleged to be murdered by police or by the impartiality of the police, as against the police, as our own columns.

of the rural Africans seen two sides in a nasty tale. Nevertheless, the African troops have and as long as these reported and justice is hope. I am not aware of papers in Angola have misdeeds of Swapo; Windhoek have been their duty.

add that it is easy and large the clergy to stick to. They know as much as any man about what goes on often more. In some of the Catholic Church in Africa, it is the clergy anyone on whom we accurate information. Our Christian duty by this, often at risk to

Yours faithfully,  
D. LE VAY,  
Co.,  
Square, W1.

## Cracking down on 'peace studies'

From Lady Cox  
Sir, Mr. McCrum's defence (January 6) of the teaching of "peace studies" in schools underestimates two fundamental problems.

First, as he admits, the concept "peace" features in many disciplines. They range from theology and strategic studies to anthropology and psychology. Any attempt to attain a rounded view therefore requires considerable time and maturity; together with a knowledge of subjects which do not feature in most schools curricula.

What is educationally unacceptable is the facile application of the words "peace studies" to a simplistic discussion of selected issues. Moreover, even in "peace studies" courses, which attempt a broad perspective, such as the Atlantic College course commended by Mr. McCrum, there is a conspicuous absence of systematic teaching about the realities of life in the USSR and Eastern Europe.

As Dr. Scruton emphasized (feature, January 3), this is a major omission which further undermines the academic credibility of "peace studies".

I do not wish to imply that there are not some schools where staff are trying to present the complex issues concerned with "peace" in a balanced and impartial way. However, many recognise that it is impossible to do justice to them in the classroom; and many parents prefer their children to receive teaching in established subjects, which already compete for space in crowded timetables.

Secondly, Mr. McCrum plays down the problem which is distressing many parents: the use of "peace studies" for purposes of political indoctrination.

There is considerable evidence that much teaching of "peace studies" is one-sided in its treatment of nuclear issues and is hostile to Nato. The recently publicised case in a Bournemouth school is one such example; many others could be cited. This is not surprising given the activities of organizations such as Teachers for Peace (an offshoot of CND) and Schools Against the Bomb.

Has the time come when we need to consider legislation to ban politically biased teaching in schools?

Yours faithfully,  
COX,  
House of Lords,  
January 6.

## Time to quit?

From Monsieur Philippe Calloux  
Sir, In your leading article, "We mean what we say" (December 16), the British contribution to the EEC is described as "unfairly high".

"Unfairly"? Which kind of unfair treatment does the UK suffer from? Has the EEC produced special regulations, applicable to the UK only, for the benefit of the other countries? Or does the EEC apply the common rules to UK in a biased way?

If it were the case, why has not the UK reported to the European Court of Justice? I am surprised indeed to see that there is not a single word in your leading article to explain to your readers the reasons for that so-called unfairness.

Now, why is the UK contribution so high? Indeed, the common belief, here on the Continent, is that this is due to the fact that the UK, although it has joined the EEC, goes on importing food from overseas, disregarding that these supplies are available inside the EEC (though at higher prices, I admit). Do you agree with this explanation?

The UK is free, of course, to deem that the rules of the EEC are not suitable to British economic interests. And it is free to act accordingly, that is to leave the EEC. But as long as the UK sticks to the Community it has to comply with the common rules and has no right to protest against an "unfair" treatment that is but "the common fate of all".

Sincerely yours,  
PHILIPPE CALLOUX,  
12 Rue du Dr Kurzenne,  
78350 Jouy en Josas,  
France,  
December 26.

## Industrial jigsaw

From Dr. C. J. Wrigley  
Sir, Whilst the 30-year rule operates well for Cabinet minutes and papers (other than the allegedly sensitive material), in practice it does not do so for much material stemming from Government departments.

At the Public Record Office one finds that files which cover long-running issues (such as industrial relations in an industry), say for 1949 to 1958, are kept closed until the last year of the sequence of the material. Thus, even now it is hard to study the industrial problems of the Attlee governments (1945 to 1951).

In such instances the public interest and scholarly interest go hand in hand. It is a great pity that material relating to the recent history of Britain's industrial decline should become available in the manner of a jigsaw puzzle.

Yours faithfully,  
C. J. WRIGLEY,  
Department of Economics,  
Loughborough University,  
Loughborough,  
Leicestershire,  
December 30.

## Slippery slope

From Mr. R. P. C. Plowden  
Sir, I like the pound coin, but shouldn't it be inscribed not *Deus et Titianus*, but *Facilis descensus*? Yours sincerely,  
R. P. C. FLOWDEN,  
22 Prince Edward Mansions, W2,  
January 1.

to lead in discussing "non-nuclear option". I do not disagree with two of the points of logic. First, all need much larger numbers of men and women in the vast Soviet Union. For Britain, this means the restoration of conscription to national service. Second, we must be prepared for defence expenditure, as we are now, to match massive Soviet tanks, submarines, and nuclear naval vessels, which dwarfs the costs of the Royal Air Force. But the young, the socialists, and the pacifists must be aware that in nuclear deterrence they are not higher, but lower, defence expenditure.

## Non-nuclear options

From Mr. J. W. Saunders  
Sir, Walter Stein (December 30) is right in one thing: *The Times* ought







## THE ARTS

Opera: John Higgins introduces  
*Where the Wild Things Are*, which  
opens at the Lyttelton today

A chance to show  
that new is nice

It is not often that the HOUSE FULL signs are held at the ready for a new opera. But such is the case at the Lyttelton for today's opening of *Where the Wild Things Are*, composed by Maurice Sendak, drawn from his book of the same name. Sendak has also provided the sets, whose shapes and colours will be familiar to anyone who has read *Wild Things* (Puffin, £1.75).

The 45-minute opera is being staged by Glyndebourne on their second visit to the Lyttelton, the first being with *Don Giovanni* in 1977. Plans are already well advanced for a second Knussen-Sendak collaboration, *Higglety Pigglety Pop!*, which is expected to form a double bill with *Wild Things* on the Glyndebourne tour next autumn. Together they go into the Glyndebourne Festival proper at the end of the 1985 season.

There are two good reasons why *Wild Things* should have come to Glyndebourne. Personal is one of them. The first, and most obvious, is that the performance of the opera was given by the Lyttelton's Sinfonietta, whose chairman, George Christie, also happens to be chairman of Glyndebourne. Moreover, the administrator of Glyndebourne Touring Opera is Anthony Whitworth-Jones, who previously held the same position at the Sinfonietta. There is also the matter of Prokofiev's *The Love for Three Oranges*. It was on this opera that Maurice Sendak and Frank Corsaro, who stages *Wild Things* at the Lyttelton, first worked together at Glyndebourne.

Bastien and Bastienne  
Strawberry Hill House

The wine, the canapés, the venue and the company were clearly every bit as important as the opera: that much, at least, had the mark of true authenticity in Kent Opera Chamber Group's performance on Friday of Mozart's pastoral singspiel *Bastien and Bastienne*.

The little one-act opera that had its premiere in Dr Mesmer's house in Vienna in 1768 was presented in Sir

Horace Walpole's mock-gothic pile, Strawberry Hill House, Twickenham, built at much the same time, and seized upon by the Heritage Education Trust as a building ripe for multicultural educational purposes. For, lest it be thought that this occasion was a mere production, in the fine tradition of Kent Opera's *Poppa and Agrippina*, it is part of the insight into Opera education programme and will be toured in the summer.

Authenticity extended to a small baroque orchestra, led stylishly from

the harpsichord by Mark Tatlow. Great care was taken to keep fresh the feeling of each moment, to mould the line and aria: a miniature *Don Giovanni* storm here.

Such detail was picked up nicely in production: the drooping ivy overhanging Lady Waldegrave's huge fireplace, the real music for the drone music, Bastien's mock death-bid from a set of library steps. The gentle send-up of the eighteenth-century town-country theme, with its little affectations

recalled, also provided most of the instrumentalists when Covent Garden premiered Henze's *We Come to the River* in 1976.

Christie: The LPO gave the OK, but with the proviso that it shouldn't happen too often. And that of course we will observe; indeed the double bill in 1985 will be an addition to the normal Festival output.

Mr. Adam helped with home movie views, though who says was not very able (people, quite with the race of grotesques across Bayreuth. For a moment I thought Strauss, the day had agreed to appear could be flanked by gentlemen turned solicitors, there to give memories of "Gross

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desolate snowscape did not become urgent and animated in the brief couple of bars where the composer indicated: yet that moment of contrast is vital if the tender regret of the following phrase is to strike home.

In the magnificent seventh prelude, however, there was a sense of powerful impetus and conviction, elsewhere Gravill tended to soften the edges of the music - there must be some feeling of staccato detachment, even under the slurs of the first prelude, and a more cutting edge to the brighter pieces.

The same admirable qualities of poised and balanced pianism dominated the Beethoven sonata, but here everything was just too neat: the finale's arpeggios rippled happily like Debussy, without an undercurrent of tension.

Nicholas Kenyon

## Concert

## Textural command

Alan Gravill  
Wigmore Hall

Alan Gravill is nearly a very interesting pianist. His recital on Friday leapt from the heights of pianistic virtuosity in the Bach-Busoni Chaconne to the most subtle of pianistic colours in Book 1 of Debussy's *Préludes*, with Beethoven's Sonata Op 31 No 2 in between, and he was always equal to the technical challenges of the music.

He commands an enviable wide range of textures, and the sequence of Debussy pieces found him with vivid characterizations of the desolate snow, the submerged cathedral and the wide of serenades and minstre.

Perhaps his involvement with the textural possibilities of the music inhibited a larger perspective, but even in the very short-breathed phrases of these Debussy miniatures there was sometimes a lack of sustained argument, of slowing forward-moving pulse.

The cathedral was glimpsed through static waters; the

desolate snowscape did not become urgent and animated in the brief couple of bars where the composer indicated: yet that moment of contrast is vital if the tender regret of the following phrase is to strike home.

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Nicholas Kenyon

● New Sadler's Wells Opera's second season, from January 25 to March 10, includes new productions of *Flower's Martha* and *The Gondoliers* by Gilbert and Sullivan. Kalman's *Così* *Marica*, a popular success last season, is also revived.

E. J. Craddock's Publishing column will appear next week.

Television  
of the easy options

Paul Griffiths

consider her choice of name for this shimmering sheep station, Droghda, ironic. It is infamous in Irish memory for the brutal massacre by Cromwell in 1649. She, apparently, believes that this Hollywood version of her raw, pacy story of the Australian outback has been equally murderous. Her reported ambition is to get the remake rights back.

For the present, we are in the hands of the screenwriter Carmen Culver, the director David L. Wolper and Stan Margulies. They were in the grip of a \$21m budget, big enough to turn California into Australia let alone gold into dross. I did not think it augured well for success that the shots of kangaroos always showed them bolting.

With human beings they were determined to get their money's worth out of every emotion, which you can take it here, means the seven deadly sins. As the widow Carson, Barbara Stanwyck embodied about six - I reckoned she did not look stoical.

Miss Stanwyck, whom Hollywood preserve, has always been an actress whose last presence rebuffs the widespread availability of those therapies which enable us to relax. "You're the stuff cardinals are made of," she husks at Ralph, making it even more difficult for him to find his Irish accent, "and you would look magnificent in red."

She means bed, not red. When he gets wet through on the range and, poor inept cleric that he is, strips to the buff on her porch, she is watching, comes out for a meal and tells him "You are the most beautiful man I have ever seen, Ralph de Brissart" - even in a moment of complete abandon tripping the raunchy name off her tongue. I think Mr Chamberlain really agreed.

Jean Simmonds, Mrs Carson's sister-in-law, was pretty taut, too. She may open up later. Her husband, Richard Kiley, put out the best performance in this latter of soap.

Rachel Ward, who will penetrate Ralph's inadequate armour, made a late appearance, stunned him but left me unmoved. Maybe I need a hot summer in the outback.

But what will this over-masted piece of gum do for the BBC's ratings? Instantly (two is opposite Granada's *The Jewel in the Crown*). No contest, I would have thought, but maybe the BBC has come to think, as I believe H. L. Mencken observed, that no one ever lost a fortune by underestimating public taste.

Dennis Hackett

When Father Ralph de Brissart, immediately recognising Richard Chamberlain as Captain Blackthorne of the but mainly as Richard Chamberlain, is offering the rapacious, wealthy Mary Carson, her fingers flash and her eyes flash - and she is old enough to be his mother - this is a warning that the occasion of sin will not, and that it is going to be. Even in the 1950s and about Strauss. A couple of horrendously du

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## Buoyant Asda ready for a wry smile

...the ...



















## RACING: CHELTENHAM HOPES ADVANCE CLAIMS

## Burrough Hill Lad's golden touch

By Michael Seely

The spectacular victory of Desert Orchid in the Tolworth Hurdle at Sandown Park on Saturday provided another striking example of the inherent robustness of the winter game. Over 20 years ago Jimmy Burridge was a struggling solicitor who spent his Saturdays hunting with the Bolvoir on his £100 purchase, Grey Orchid.

Yet there he was at the races on Saturday, now a high-powered company lawyer, watching his son, Richard, welcome his former hunter's grandson back into the unsaddling enclosure after recording his fourth victory from five starts over hurdles this season.

For a few strides at the second flight from home, it looked as though I Haven'tlight might succeed in launching a challenge. John Francome had ridden the last named against Desert Orchid before, and was determined not to allow the favourite too much room. But his efforts were to no avail as Desert Orchid's speed and lightning jumping had enabled him to build up too long a lead to be caught. I Haven'tlight was as tired as the winner at the finish.

The Waterford Crystal Supreme

## Leaders over the jumps

TRAINERS

	W	L	Pl	Win %
M. Dickinson	46	16	0	+10.45
J. Winge	39	24	0	+10.45
J. Gifford	37	23	0	+10.45
J. Jenkins	36	23	0	+10.45
S. Richards	35	23	0	+10.45
W. McPherson	34	23	0	+10.45
N. Nicholson	33	23	0	+10.45
C. Bell	32	23	0	+10.45
L. Kewen	24	14	0	+10.45
H. Henderson	21	13	0	+10.45
M. Lamb	21	13	0	+10.45
S. Smith	21	13	0	+10.45

JOCKEYS

	W	L	Pl	Win %
J. P. Meek	74	26	4	+75.71
P. Scudamore	65	26	3	+71.71
R. Rowe	43	33	3	+55.89
S. Smith	41	33	3	+55.89
A. Doughty	34	33	3	+55.89
S. Moorhead	30	33	3	+55.89
A. Webb	30	33	3	+55.89
J. Kewen	28	29	3	+60.15
C. Lamb	28	29	3	+60.15
K. Jones	25	18	7	+66.26

## Chepstow

Going: Soft

1.30 DUCK HURDLE (Handicap: conditional jockeys: £868; 2m (21 turns))

	W	L	Pl	Win %
1.40.00	1	0	0	100.00
2.00.00	1	0	0	100.00
3.00.00	1	0	0	100.00
4.00.00	1	0	0	100.00
5.00.00	1	0	0	100.00
6.00.00	1	0	0	100.00
7.00.00	1	0	0	100.00
8.00.00	1	0	0	100.00
9.00.00	1	0	0	100.00
10.00.00	1	0	0	100.00
11.00.00	1	0	0	100.00
12.00.00	1	0	0	100.00
13.00.00	1	0	0	100.00
14.00.00	1	0	0	100.00
15.00.00	1	0	0	100.00
16.00.00	1	0	0	100.00
17.00.00	1	0	0	100.00
18.00.00	1	0	0	100.00
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25.00.00	1	0	0	100.00
26.00.00	1	0	0	100.00
27.00.00	1	0	0	100.00
28.00.00	1	0	0	100.00
29.00.00	1	0	0	100.00
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98.00.00	1	0	0	100.00
99.00.00	1	0	0	100.00
100.00.00	1	0	0	100.00

## Dreaper's drought may be over

Jim Dreaper, the Irish trainer, who has not had a top-class

steepchaser for several seasons, was

thrilled by the jumping of Kilikilowen, who gave 38 lb and a

six-length beating, to the useful

handicapper, Good Example, at

Naas on Saturday. Our Irish

Correspondent, who has followed

Dreaper's last four starts on the

Irish, is sure to be a leading candidate

for the Queen Mother Champion

Chase at Cheltenham in March.

Three other Irish winners are

also likely to be included in the Irish

team for Cheltenham. They are the

four-year-old Manpower and See

You Then (Triumph Hurdle) and the

six-year-old Straight Air (Sun

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# Educational

English Mentor Road, Cranford Reading, who will receive applications from typed copies, but one from represented up to 25 January.	Adrian A. ... will receive applications January.
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English Mentor Road, Cranford Reading, who will receive applications from typed copies, but one from represented up to 25 January.	Adrian A. ... will receive applications January.
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**Edited by Peter Deane**

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visited the town in the South, after earlier visits in other towns. Robert: the second of the Wagner  
down Stephen reviews the industry of New Bombay, in millions will be the next 10 years. Charles For Geoff Warren

## Radio 2

except 5.00 and  
bulletins 7.00,  
10pm and 12.00  
Eves 5.30, 6.30,  
7.00pm, 8.00pm  
Celine Dion  
10.00 Jimmy  
Nueva Yeu  
Black, his Piano and  
A Cup Fourth Round  
Hummfords: 2.02  
Ed Stewart: 3.02  
David Hamilton's  
Black: 5.00 John  
45 Sport and  
ent only: 7.30 Alan  
and Days and Bio  
mpirey Lymanon  
Czard: 9.30 Star Sound  
9.30 Spare Day  
mpbox, Soundtrack  
in film, 6. 1959.  
with a late-night  
reco from midnight.  
with Two's Best.  
Nueva presents You  
the Music.

## Radio 1

**SERVICE**

7:30 News News 7:59  
8:30 Sports and  
Things Goes 9:00  
at the Birch Park 9:15  
News News 9:40  
10:15 Sports News  
1:00 News News 1:09  
11:15 News News at the  
12:00 News News 12:15  
1:00 News News 1:09

1. **General** 1.1. **Objective** 1.2. **Scope** 1.3. **References** 1.4. **Definitions** 1.5. **Abbreviations** 1.6. **Acronyms** 1.7. **Units** 1.8. **Notation** 1.9. **References** 1.10. **Definitions** 1.11. **Abbreviations** 1.12. **Acronyms** 1.13. **Units** 1.14. **Notation** 1.15. **References** 1.16. **Definitions** 1.17. **Abbreviations** 1.18. **Acronyms** 1.19. **Units** 1.20. **Notation** 1.21. **References** 1.22. **Definitions** 1.23. **Abbreviations** 1.24. **Acronyms** 1.25. **Units** 1.26. **Notation** 1.27. **References** 1.28. **Definitions** 1.29. **Abbreviations** 1.30. **Acronyms** 1.31. **Units** 1.32. **Notation** 1.33. **References** 1.34. **Definitions** 1.35. **Abbreviations** 1.36. **Acronyms** 1.37. **Units** 1.38. **Notation** 1.39. **References** 1.40. **Definitions** 1.41. **Abbreviations** 1.42. **Acronyms** 1.43. **Units** 1.44. **Notation** 1.45. **References** 1.46. **Definitions** 1.47. **Abbreviations** 1.48. **Acronyms** 1.49. **Units** 1.50. 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[illegible]

15 High: 6.30-7.00  
eas. Closets: n.

As London except  
5.25am-9.30  
net 10.25 Fri  
est: Jimmy Jevon.  
n 1.20pm News.  
ub. 1.45-2.30 Farmer o:  
4.00 Sullivan's 5.15-  
iller 5.00 Gossing  
urmal, 12.15am Ses  
town.

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London except  
Sam European For  
ent or Legend. 11.05  
and Legends 11.30  
00 Watoo. Watoo.  
s 2.00-2.30 Struggle  
6.00 Abut Angola.  
4-10.30 Angla  
nocker, 12.15am Ses  
town

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As London except  
10.25am Day; of the

2.20pm-1.30 News  
Living 6.00 Scottish  
Football 6.45 7.00 S

11.30 News 2.00-2.30  
6.00 Scotland Today.  
6.45-7.00 Showcase.  
11. Closedown.

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\_\_\_\_\_

**SCREEN ON THE HILL** 10:30  
James Stewart, Grace Kelly  
Hitchcock's REAR WINDOW (R)

labelle  
151 at

## EXHIBITIONS

**TREASURED POSSESSIONS.**  
Loan Exhibition of Works of Art  
Sorbonne's in conjunction with

Historic Houses Association  
December 1983 to 20th January  
1984. Monday-Saturday 10.30 a.m.  
to 5.30 p.m.

5737  
utricia

**ART GALLERIES**

4.20. IN PATROL  
Start: ture and Design. Until 20 Jan'22  
Mon-Fri: 3-5.30.

2031  
k To  
5 00

E:930 NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY  
prop: St Martin's Place, London WC2 0

930 1552. Police Soc. Sec. Jan 25.  
Devle 1712-87. Inul Jan 25.  
free. Mon Fri 10-5 Sits 10-5. Sun

RE Tel  
Pross.  
Comm.

JOHN PIPER  
glass, ceramics

**VICTORIA & ALBERT MUSEUM**  
Brompton, S.W. 7, London  
Tel. 01-275 6621

Art & Design Exhibition. Until 28 Feb  
Christmas Exhibition. Until 15 Jan  
OLIVER WESSEL. Until 15 Jan. Phone

THE KEY'S  
Sep

7.45. DREN  
7.46



